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Latin America Report

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INTER-AMERICAN AFFAIRS

LATIN AMERICAN PARTIES SCORE PARAGUAYAN, CHILEAN REGIMES

PY141626 Paris AFP in Spanish 1955 GMT 12 Apr 86

/Text/ Buenos Aires, 12 Apr (AFP)--A seminar of Latin American democratic parties concluded today in Buenos Aires with a condemnation of the Chilean and Paraguayan military regimes, which were described as anachronistic, authoritarian governments.

The participants also rejected the policy of power politics and aggression used against the Nicaraguan people and the action taken in that region by imperialist forces.

In a final declaration, summing up the conclusions of the seminar, the participants recommended the creation of a regional forum of democratic political parties with a broad Latin American spirit and with a view to preclude hegemonic attempts by any country or region.

The document states that if those problems threatening to prompt Latin America's disintegration are not overcome, in the 21st century we will find ourselves not only definitely excluded from the benefits of progress and developments but also without any chance to have a democratic, civilized, and egalitarian sociopolitical life.

The participants of this seminar, which was organized by the Arturo Illia /a late Argentine president/ Foundation, stated that in Latin America divisive rather than integrationist forces prevail.

They described as divisive forces those promoting imperialist interests and those privileged groups controlling the domestic situation in their countries as a result of the division and inability of democratic and popular leaders to overcome their problems.

In this respect, they cited the Chilean and Paraguayan regimes as clear examples of anachronistic, authoritarian governments in the continent, and called upon all democratic parties to promote the changes needed in all Latin American societies.

The document adds that poverty, underdevelopment, political instability, human rights violations, terrorism--even in its most brutal form, state terrorism--are stumbling blocks that should be removed to consolidate democracy in our nations.

The political leaders who attended the seminar also referred to the Central American crisis and endorsed the right to self-determination enjoyed by all peoples; and the respect of the people's sovereignty, and of principles of national and territorial integrity.

They finally rejected the policy of power politics and aggression used against the Nicaraguan people and endorsed the efforts of the Contadora Group (Colombia, Mexico, Panama, and Venezuela) and of its Support Group, in seeking a political solution to that conflict.

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CSO: 3348/520

INTER-AMERICAN AFFAIRS

ARGENTINE LEGISLATOR ON PANAMA MEETING, CONTRAS' U.S. AID

PY111737 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1159 GMT 11 Apr 86

/Text/ Buenos Aires, 11 Apr (NA)--Federico Storani, chairman of the Chamber of Deputies Foreign Relations Committee, today stated that the U.S. Government is seeking greater freedom of action to "make the situation ungovernable in Nicaragua" through its support of the Nicaraguan counterrevolutionary groups. He added that this attitude represents "a direct intervention in the domestic affairs of that country."

"We are against any type of intervention and are trying to create a trend of opinion that will be strong enough to create an alternative path, but the latest events do not make us see the situation with optimism," Storani added, referring to the results of the joint meeting in Panama of the foreign ministers of the Contadora Group and the Support Group with their Central American counterparts.

In comments made to the program "End of the Century," which is broadcast by Radio Nacional, Storani stated that if the five Central American countries refuse to sign the Contadora Group peace proposal within the next few days, and if the United States continues its support of the "Contras," there "will be an escalation because of the military aid."

Asked about the Panama meeting that ended on Monday, 7 April, Storani said: "We hoped for the continuation of the line adopted at the Punta del Este meeting where the initiative was taken for the creation of a civilian group to watch over the Costa Rica will receive from the U.S. Government."

Storani stated that "the Nicaraguan argument is to a certain extent reasonable when demanding the end of U.S. support for the 'Contras.'" He added, however, that "Nicaragua must also understand that it cannot keep foreign advisers in its territory permanently, because this is a source of concern for its neighbors."

In conclusion, Storani warned that "because the parties are unwilling and there is no will to take measures, we are not optimistic about what may happen in the future and we can foresee an escalation of confrontations" in Central America.

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CSO: 3348/520

INTER-AMERICAN AFFAIRS

MNR, PERU'S APRA SIGN POLITICAL AGREEMENT

PY130206 La Paz Red Panamericana in Spanish 1130 GMT 12 Apr 86

/Text/ Peruvian APRA /American Popular Revolutionary Alliance/ Deputy Alberto (Rais) has informed Radio Panamericana that two great Latin American parties have signed a political agreement.

The APRA, the current ruling party in Peru, and the MNR /Revolutionary Movement of the Left/, the current ruling party in Bolivia, have signed an agreement.

(Rais) believes that the agreement is important because it involves two important Latin American parties.

Following are the outstanding points of the lengthy document signed between the Peruvian APRA party and the Bolivian MNR.

Latin America has fallen into the foreign debt trap which makes it the most indebted region in the world. In order to repay the principal and the interest, Latin America must produce more than 150 percent of its current export revenues. We Latin Americans are simply unable to pay the foreign debt as long as our dependence and underdevelopment continue and increase.

Therefore, the efforts by the Peruvian Government of President Alan Garcia Perez, namely not allocating more than a prudent percentage of its export revenues to pay the debt, and the negotiations conducted by other countries for the sake of their national dignity, which seek to protect the standard of living of their peoples, are praiseworthy.

Something good has taken place despite the crisis, namely the progress achieved by democracy in the southern cone and in Central America. This progress is meeting the needs of liberty and respect for human rights of peoples, who endured serious hardships under harsh military dictatorships.

The democratization process must expand itself internally and externally throughout Latin America. In order to better defend ourselves in these critical times we must unite.

Taking into account these considerations, we, the representatives of the Bolivian MNR and the Peruvian APRA, paying homage to the great anniversary of

the glorious days of the national Bolivian revolution of 9 April 1952 and as a sign of brotherly agreement, state that we will struggle to attain the following political goals:

- 1) To affirm peace, based on a respect for national self-determination, non-intervention, and solidarity among the nations.
- 2) To enhance international nonalignment in order to place the weight of the Third World peoples on the scale of historic decisions.
- 3) To support the peaceful solution of the Bolivian sea-outlet problem.
- 4) To repudiate colonialism, imperialism, hegemonies, fascism, racism, and dictatorships, demanding the restoration to Latin America of all the remaining colonial possessions.
- 5) To agree on the serious consequences caused by the foreign debt and to hail the decision of the Peruvian Government not to pay more than 10 percent of its export revenues, reasserting that one of our goals is to free ourselves from such a heavy burden.
- 6) To support the countries producing raw materials so that they upgrade and expand the organizations and the means of defending the supply and the prices of their raw materials, and promoting the abolition of the protectionism of the industrialized countries.
- 7) To continue efforts to implement a new international economic order.
- 8) To express loyalty to the alliance of oppressed classes in our countries in order to struggle against imperialistic domination and its local allies.
- 9) To support the revival and reactivation of the processes of Latin American regional and subregional integration, especially the Andean Pact.
- 10) To support all measures leading to respect for human rights throughout the world, especially in Peru and Bolivia, where a policy of compliance with internal and international legal agreements must be practiced.
- 11) To condemn drug trafficking and to encourage and support all the measures that can be adopted both internally and internationally to eradicate this scourge.
- 12) To open a true exchange of trade union, youth, and women's leaders to consolidate the political action of our parties.

We thus will foster increased relations between our political organizations which belong to two brother countries that are struggling for our people's justice, liberty, and freedom, as is appropriate for two republics linked by a common history and destiny. Our people's clamor for justice, liberty, and unity may always inspire us to achieve these goals because if we Latin Americans do not free ourselves on our own, no one will free us.

La Paz, 9 April 1986.

Signed on behalf of the MNR by Nuflo Chavez Ortiz, acting MNR leader, and by Jose Luis (Ars), labor affairs deputy chief and on behalf of the APRA by APRA delegates Alberto Ruiz Febres and Eudoro Terrones Negrete.

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INTER-AMERICAN AFFAIRS

LA PAZ DAILY OPPOSES RESUMPTION OF BOLIVIAN-CHILEAN RELATIONS

PY122040 La Paz EL DIARIO in Spanish 1 Apr 86 p 2

/Editorial: "Resumption of Relations With Chile"/

/Text/ The reaction of the media, of experts on the subject, of civilian circles and within the national congress, to the Bolivian Government's announcement that it has decided to change its attitude regarding contact with Chilean Government officials, has helped to make those responsible for our foreign policy moderate their first impulse to carry out that change of attitude, which it disclosed in a determined and radical manner.

Government officials have stated that, in order to begin the new phase of relations with Chile, it had been decided to put an end to an attitude which they termed as "nostalgic, useless" or merely "semantic" and, so far, only reflected a sort of "inferiority complex" in the handling of the landlocked situation. For this purpose the government announced that the Bolivian general consul in Santiago--who has family ties with the current Chilean foreign minister--would initiate contacts with the Chilean Government with the purpose, in the first place, of seeking a solution to matters of immediate interest such as those referring to customs, trade, and free traffic. The purpose of these negotiations would be to set the appropriate framework to be able to discuss other basic aspects of our international policy among which, of course, would be the subject of our landlocked situation. It is obvious, that when referring to this very important issue, it was tactful for the press not to say that the government would immediately resume diplomatic relations with Chile. However, the way in which this new phase, which our government refers to as a "fresh outlook," has been handled clearly suggests the possibility of resuming diplomatic relations in the near future. This is how the Chilean Government circles and media interpreted this new Bolivian attitude and revealed the comments made by the Chilean Foreign Ministry in editorials of the main Chilean newspapers.

The observations prompted by the Bolivian Government's announcement have proved that Bolivia just resume diplomatic relations with Chile until the following requirements are fulfilled: 1) an opportunity must present itself to begin negotiations with a Chilean regime that is not like the current one, which is against the Bolivian "right" to an outlet to the sea; 2) there must be efficiency and an updated foreign policy program that should have the approval

of the great majority of the main Bolivian public circles; 3) There must be a certain capacity, for an updated program, which does not exist now and which can be implemented by a suitable and competent foreign service.

Therefore, these observations prompted our government to modify the scope of its radical announcements which caused justified unrest among Bolivian citizens because of their spectacular nature. And in order to relieve the concern, the government recently announced that it will not resume relations with Chile.

It is obvious that, according to the law, it is up to the executive power to conduct the foreign policy but it is also obvious that the concern that arose in our country over the recent announcements once again proves that such important decisions may not be taken without previously consulting the necessary institutions and experts on the subject.

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CSO: 3348/520

INTER-AMERICAN AFFAIRS

SPIES WORKING FOR ARGENTINA SENTENCED BY CHILEAN COURT

PY182348 Paris AFP in Spanish 1804 GMT 17 Apr 86

/Text/ Santiago, 17 Apr (AFP)--The progovernment newspaper LA NACION of Santiago today reported that a Chilean navy photographer and his lover have been sentenced to 20- and 10-year prison terms, respectively, for having committed military spy actions for Argentina.

The sentences of Waldo Leon Munoz and Isabel Gonzalez Zamorano, which were issued by the Valparaiso Court Martial are subject to confirmation or rejection by the Supreme Court of Justice.

The couple committed the crimes in the southern region of Magallanes between 1981 and 1982, when Chile and Argentina were disputing border territories in the Beagle Channel. This serious conflict was finally solved with the mediation of Pope John Paul II.

Leon, 40, belonged to the Special Joint Intelligence Department /Direccion Especial de Inteligencia Conjunta/ located in the city of Punta Arenas, 2,500 km south of Santiago, near the Argentine border in Tierra del Fuego.

LA NACION reported that Leon needed money because of a hectic love life, so he was recruited by the Argentine Consulate in Punta Arenas.

Through either Isabel Gonzalez or other agents, Leon passed on defense, communications, and surveillance plans. He also provided other Chilean southern region signals, as well as local intelligence community documents, figures on troop deployment, sabotage objectives, pictures and videos of the activities of military units.

According to the newspaper report, Leon's stolen information was passed on to the intelligence services in the city of Rio Gallegos, Argentina.

Leon earned between \$1,000 and \$15,000 for each report he delivered to the Argentines. This enabled the couple to run up excessive expenditures that aroused the suspicion of Leon's chiefs.

LA NACION reported that the network of spies and traitors was dismantled on 16 September 1982, when Isabel Gonzalez was intercepted at a border pass and secret documents, stolen by her lover, were found inside the lining of her overcoat.

INTER-AMERICAN AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

ALLEGED CHILEAN MILITARY BUILDUP--Mar del Plata, 10 Apr (EFE)--Argentine Navy Chief of Staff Vice Admiral Ramon Arosa has stated that he "knows nothing" about an alleged movement of Chilean troops in southern Argentina. The navy chief of staff was asked about this issue at the end of a ceremony held at the Mar del Plata submarine base, 408 km south of Buenos Aires. However, Admiral Arosa warned "those who make sorties into those waters, because we are forewarned to some extent." The report about troop movements was disclosed by Peronist Deputy Adam Pedrini who, together with his colleagues Torcuato Fino and Ramon Arrechea, has submitted a bill asking that Argentine Defense Minister German Lopez be questioned about alleged Chilean troop movements. The draft bill states that these "are not routine movements, but a swift military buildup in apparently peaceful areas." The high-ranking navy officer was also asked about the participation of the Argentine Navy in the "Unitas 86" maneuvers with U.S. warships. He pointed out that "the decision is the responsibility of the executive branch," although he added that "naturally, we advise on the matter from our point of view." The Argentine Navy stopped participating in these joint maneuvers in 1982, after the United States supported Great Britain in the South Pacific /as recieved/ conflict. /Text/ /Madrid EFE in Spanish 2052 GMT 10 Apr 86 PY/ 12228

PERUVIAN, URUGUAYAN PRESIDENTS CITED--Uruguayan and Peruvian Presidents Julio Maria Sanguinetti and Alan Garcia, respectively described their meeting in Montevideo on Friday as very positive. They reported on a trade agreement which benefits the two countries and said that it is a positive step toward limiting the dependency of Latin American countries. Sanguinetti said: We both believe that the foreign debt requires political handling, and it is not possible to halt the development of our countries in order to repay it. We also believe that the least possible amount of resources should be transferred outside the country. Later, while receiving the keys to the city of Montevideo, the Peruvian president stated that Latin America should act in unity and demand respect from industrialized countries, whose protectionism, he emphasized, is the cause of much of the continent's present difficulties. Alan Garcia reaffirmed his condemnation of all imperialist intervention in Central America, and reaffirmed his support for the Contadora Group peace efforts. /Text/ /Havana International Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 11 Apr 86 PA/ 12228

CSO: 3348/520

ARGENTINA

GOVERNMENT DISMISSES IDEA OF AMNESTY LAW

PY092101 Buenos Aire BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 8 Apr 86 p 9

/Text/ (DYN)--The government has for now completely dismissed the possibility of decreeing a full-stop (punto final) amnesty law for lower-ranking officers who violated human rights during the military fight against subversion, official sources revealed recently.

Nor will the government push penal or military code reforms in order to incorporate the principle of "due obedience," the sources said, under which the nearly 1,700 cases of human rights abuses would be classified according to the clandestine detention center and tortures carried out.

Separate official spokesmen explained that after deciding against a "full-stop law" the government ordered a study to speed up pending cases and set definite deadlines for their conclusion.

"A full-stop bill would not be upheld by the courts, especially not on moral grounds, and the country would be unable to accept an initiative of such a nature," contended a Radical deputy closely in touch with the armed forces high command.

Government representatives began openly discussing the possible implementation of an amnesty law in late 1984, sparking sharp reactions by human rights groups and opposition parties. In October last year speculation centered on the outcome of the trial against nine junta chiefs, erroneously expected to set the basis for such a law. Then in November Interior Minister Antonio Troccoli claimed the government would encourage an amnesty to close the book on the "dirty war."

The controversy was analyzed up until recently by different government ministries which finally arrived at the conclusion a "full-stop" bill could be a high political risk at present and trigger confrontations the government would prefer to avoid. Therefore it opted to put the dirty war behind it by pressing for a quick conclusion of related trials.

Last month in the light of press reports predicting an imminent amnesty law, the Association of Relatives of Missing Persons charged "we must try and punish all the guilty with prison terms to match the magnitude of the crimes committed" so that "our people are never again the victims of repression."

With respect to due obedience the group stressed: "We reject the duty of obedience for those that murdered, raped, tortured and robbed in order to impose, in the name of the National Security Doctrine, a plan of dependence and hunger in the country."

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CSO: 3300/78

ARGENTINA

AGENCIES WRAP UP FLOOD SITUATION IN CHACO

PY092117 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 8 Apr 86 p 7

/Text/ (NA-DYN)--More than 50,000 people, about two-thirds of them children, have been evacuated from their homes and a million hectares are under water in Northern and Western Chaco. Governor Clorencio Tenev said the emergency, which he called the worst in Chaco's history, had overtaken his government's ability to help the flood victims and homeless, appealing for any help in order to prevent some villages from seeking their own solutions at the expense of others.

Some 60 percent of the province is under water while the weather is forecast to continue unstable with more storms ahead following rainfall of more than 1,300 mm last week. About 200 meters fell yesterday in some parts of Chaco.

A 2-year-old child, Daniel Fernandez, was drowned when he slipped off the bed as parents were trying to get their furniture onto the roof of their house. Highways and roads have been cut. Crops have been damaged, especially cotton, and livestock lost.

Classes have been suspended for 48 hours in nine badly affected localities including some Resistencia neighborhoods where people are "up to their waists in water" according to Civil Defense Director Raul Martinez. More than 2 million hectares are isolated by flood waters while the town of Presidencia Roque Saenz Pena (80,000 inhabitants), Villa Angela (60,000) and other low-lying areas are virtually cut off. The hospital in the former town is threatened.

Military personnel had to intervene on Sunday and yesterday to avoid a confrontation between some Roque Saenz Pena residents who wanted to blow up part of highway 95 in order to divert flood waters threatening the city and residents from Quitilipi--about 200 km north of Roque Saenz Pena--who would have suffered the consequences of the explosion.

About 40 schools have been reserved for the evacuees. Public health authorities report that their overall health is good and that three babies have been born in the emergency shelters.

Tenev flew over the affected areas during the weekend. Provincial authorities with military and civilian help are ferrying clothes into areas isolated by the flood waters. Radio broadcasts from the province call for aid in the form of food, clothes, tents, boats and helicopters.

Meanwhile in Formosa, some 3,500 people were evacuated from their homes and around 5,200 have been seriously affected by heavy rainfalls. The Parana is rising and torrential rains continue to fall.

In Trenque Lauquen in Buenos Aires province the flood waters accumulated over the last 5 days have begun to drain off with the help of firemen and water pumps loaned by the provincial Obras Sanitarias water utility as well as good weather.

Nevertheless 200,000 hectares of fertile land have been badly affected, the sunflower harvest has been lost and flood waters from the Rio Quinto are approaching the town. Buenos Aires governor Alejandro Armendariz has promised to visit the town soon and yesterday said a canal was being built to divert Rio Quinto waters. Highway 33 into Trenque Lauquen is cut.

/12228

CSI: 3300/78

BRAZIL

USSR TO SIGN PURCHASE CONTRACT FOR OPTICAL FIBER CABLE

Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 1 Apr 86 p 34

[Text] An agreement should be signed soon between the Brazilian and Soviet governments for the sale of 1,500 kilometers of optical fiber cable, over a 4-year period; this will mark the return of TELEBRAS [Brazilian Telecommunications, Inc.] to the Soviet Union to participate in the Fourth International Communications Fair, on 27 May. The contract, which is in the process of negotiation, is the fruit of the First Individual Brazilian Exhibition, held in the USSR in October, when the latest advances were demonstrated in telecommunications and computer technology.

The contract provides for the immediate sale--by ABC X-Tal, a Brazilian firm which manufactures optical fibers--of 56 kilometers of underwater fiber optic cable to the Soviet Government, with the first 400-kilometer lot to be delivered during the next 2 years. The agreement was negotiated by technicians of the East European Commission of the Foreign Affairs Ministry and also involves other socialist countries which took part in the industrial fair in 1985, all of which are members of COMECON [CEMA], the organism responsible for negotiations between the socialist bloc and members of the EEC and Western nations.

According to TELEBRAS technicians, the countries are most interested in the "holding company" which directs 29 Brazilian telecommunications firms, providing all the states with optical fibers; micrometric fibers as fine as a hair, they are strong enough to substitute for the copper wire, hundreds of times thicker, used in telephone cables, and provide greater reliability and better quality of transmission.

According to the TELEBRAS technicians involved with the International Communications Fair, Brazil's participation in the exposition which the Soviet Government is promoting could produce much better results than have been achieved to date. "This event carries greater commercial weight," one of them explained, recalling that the first exposition, last October, served to "open the door" to this great market which is emerging in Eastern Europe.

The telecommunications and computer sectors should grab a good part of the \$2 billion which the Soviet Union tends to invest this year, as part of its 5-year plan (a kind of national development plan), in the automation of its offices, by which the Soviet Government aims to speed up the wheels of the Soviet bureaucracy. To this end, in addition to the computers which the Brazilian manufacturers will export, the Soviet Union also needs to acquire related equipment to set up the public data communications network.

BRAZIL

USSR TO FINANCE PLANT CONSTRUCTION IN CARAJAS

Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 15 Apr 86 p 10

[Text] A Brazilian diplomat reported yesterday that the Soviet Union is scheduled to finance part of a pig iron factory and another managanese plant in Serra de Carajas. The details of the agreement will be better determined today, in Brasilia, during the First Meeting of the Brazil-USSR Intergovernmental Commission on Commerce, Economy, Science and Technology," with the participation of the Ministries of Foreign Affairs, Finance, Science and Technology, Mines and Energy, and Irrigation.

The two sides stress that the agreement between the two governments for the construction of the factories is still in the phase of "preliminary contacts." But the proposal calls for the Soviet Union to build an industry in Serra de Carajas for processing pig iron, with a processing capacity of 1.5 million tons per year, and another for manganese, with a capacity for 150,000 tons per year. The price of the projects and the percentage of the Soviet participation are still being discussed. The idea is that Brazil would pay for the financing of the construction with products, preferably manufactured ones.

The diversification of Brazil's system for exports to the USSR, as well as the means for increasing bilateral trade, will be discussed starting today, at Itamaraty. The delegations will be headed by Itamaraty's secretary-general, Ambassador Paulo Tarso Flexa de Lima, and by the Soviet vice minister of foreign trade, Aleksey Manzhulo. Between today and Thursday, Manzhulo will hold direct meetings with the Brazilian ministers of foreign affairs, finance, mines and energy, science and technology, and irrigation.

This joint commission has met during the past 20 years, every 2 years, alternately in Brasilia and Moscow. Brazil maintains similar commissions for periodic discussions of issues that are pending with seven other countries, including Argentina, China, and the United States.

On the agenda for this meeting, there are three basic questions to be discussed: how to increase bilateral trade; how to diversify the export-import system; and how to reduce the trade balance that is favorable to Brazil. With this backdrop, concrete business deals could be signed during those 3 days. Included on the Brazilian delegation are the heads of SIDERBRAS [Brazilian Iron and Steel, Inc] and of Vale do Rio Doce, as well as private businessmen.

2909

CSO: 3342/96

BRAZIL

REPORTAGE ON TRAINING OF TRADE UNION MEMBERS IN CUBA

CUT Members Taking Course

Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 10 Apr 86 p 34

[Text] The Lazaro Pena School, an institution of the Cuban Communist regime for the training of foreign trade union leaders, has among its students three Brazilians affiliated with the Sole Central Organization of Workers [CUT]. The Brazilians, heads of the Maranhao civil construction unions, the Para rural workers unions, and the Franca footwear industry workers unions, began the course in February, and will return to Brazil after 1 May.

The course, run by the Cuban Government, is aimed at Third World trade unionists, having already had the participation of Brazilians associated with CUT and PCB [Brazilian Communist Party], at the beginning of last year. At this school, located on the outskirts of Havana, the trade unionists have a full schedule of classes, covering philosophy (Marxism), history of the labor movement, politics, and economics.

The CUT administration did not comment officially on the sending of Brazilians to Cuba, but sources from the organization noted that the coexistence of trade unionists from various countries at this school is "extremely useful for understanding that the problems of the working class are basically the same all over the world, and that the trade union movement must be connected internationally."

USI Leaders Score Indoctrination

Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 11 Apr 86 p 29

[Text] A turbulent atmosphere was created among the board of directors of the Independent Trade Union (USI) by the fact that Brazilians are attending the Lazaro Pena School, an institution of the Cuban Communist regime for training foreign trade union leaders. According to an article published yesterday by ESTADO, the three Brazilians are heads of the workers unions in the Maranhao civil construction industries, the Para rural workers unions, and the Franca footwear industries' workers unions. The course started on 1 February, and will end after 1 May; it is run by the Cuban Government for Third World trade

unionists. Brazilians affiliated with CUT and PCB have taken part in it; the classes, on a full schedule, are in Marxism, history of the labor movement, politics, and economics.

"But to study trade unionism in Cuba itself? Since when have they had trade unionism on Fidel Castro's island? This is the height of brazenness; those 'trade unionists' in quotes who went about abducting fellow workers during the General Motors strike last year were certainly excellent students of those courses given by Fidel Castro," reacted Antonio Pereira Magaldi, head of USI and of the Federation of Commercial Employees of the state of Sao Paulo.

Magaldi added: "We all know that the union's role in the countries with communist regimes is nil, because it was Lenin who said that the unions must be merely the 'conveyor belt' for the Communist Party." He concluded by saying: "Persons affiliated with CUT and PCB, that is, with CGT [Union Headquarters], have already been there in Cuba, learning the communist version of trade unionism. That is why we in USI have always claimed that there is no difference between CUT and CGT. It is merely a matter of being more Red or less Red, that's all."

PT Said Practicing Totalitarianism

Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 10 Apr 86 p 3

[Text] One can sympathize with the Workers Party [PT] or not; one can agree with the notions expressed by its leaders or not; one can approve of the political action methods pursued by its membership or not; and one can understand the reasons for its electorate's adherence or not. However, what one cannot do is deny the extreme authenticity and total consistency of that party, which mirrors its own ideology with crystal clarity in its actions.

Since the outset of its foundation, PT impressed everyone at its first rallies (such as the one which took place in the Sao Paulo district of Santo Amaro) with its great "security apparatus" of its own, which grew far more on the occasion of the elections for the state government in 1982. In fact, at a rally held in the Pacaembu district, PT's internal "security" seemed like a paramilitary force; and, on election day, the uproar organized by PT's "shock troops," in which there was no dearth of youths in berets with red stars, frightened voters on mass transport vehicles.

That tendency (or characteristic) became increasingly developed with the passage of time. The MM (or "Metal Workers Militias") came into existence, aimed at carrying out, with the best technical equipment and personnel training, factory invasions and violent pressure (not merely moral or intimidating, but physical as well) upon workers who wanted to work in the midst of strike movements, etc. As is well known, an obvious result of that PT paramilitary "improvement" has been the "little pen," the private lockup to which co-workers were subjected by members of the Workers Party in Sao Jose dos Campos. They experienced hunger, thirst, and humiliation of all kinds, resembling only the type commonly applied to "dissidents" under totalitarian regimes which, as

we are well aware, are the very "models" of a politico-economic system imitated by PT, as proven by the concentrated effort of its leaders to constantly take "post-graduate" courses in totalitarian practice in Fidel's Cuba.

If there should still be any doubt remaining to anyone regarding this perfect consistency between the "praxis" of the PT members and their program ideology (both totalitarian), the recent incidents in Fortaleza, the only capital in the country where the Workers Party is in power, serve to attest fully to what PT is and always has been. Students who organized a protest march against Mayor Maria Luiza Fontenelle, in an attempt to prevent the abolishment of the granting of half fares for urban transportation (a benefit gained over 30 years ago by the students of Fortaleza), were brutally beaten by PT militia members. One of them, the vice president of the Students Metropolitan Union, suffered abdominal injuries and his condition greatly concerned the physicians. Another sustained an injury to his right eye and wounds on his back and arms. Two more had better luck, having been released sooner, following their hospitalization.

As is evident, on every new trip that Lula and his followers make to the main establishment (that is, Fidel's Cuba), the methods of repression become more improved here in the branch office. The lessons taught there must be very clearcut and didactically efficient, to the point of not allowing for any ambiguous interpretations regarding the methods of political "persuasion" which may be summarized in the brief slogan, "If one does not agree, the blow falls!"

This is why we repeat: the Workers Party may be accused of anything except the lack of authenticity or consistency. To arrive at totalitarianism, it is necessary to practice totalitarian methods of political militancy right now. It is with the MM's training today that the KGB's of tomorrow will arrive. And with the progress of the "little pens" now, the "gulags" of tomorrow will be reached. In this respect, it cannot be claimed that PT is fooling around on the job.

2909

CSO: 3342/96

BRAZIL

SARNEY'S PLANS FOR REMAINDER OF TERM DISCUSSED

Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 3 Apr 86 p 5

[Article by Carlos Chagas: "Sarney Has Plans Defined up to 1989"]

[Text] Sarney has his plans defined up to 1989: this year, to consolidate the economic-financial system and to see to the free realization of the general elections; in 1987, to accord full prestige to the National Constituent Assembly and to intensively pursue the development of the social reforms, expanding the government programs and projects; in 1988, to see all this begin to bear fruit, to put it in order and to maintain the drive for reforms and for economic development, within the master lines of the institutions which will by then have been defined in the new constitution.

After that, in other words, from 1989 on, President Jose Sarney has no plans other than to devote himself to literature, after he has--once and for all--left public life. The chief of state is a third category reservist; he did not serve in the military, much less on the military general staffs. So he is not accustomed to writing down or drawing up detailed plans. He does not prepare charts or work with figures. All he needs is a pencil and a piece of paper to jot down, in less than a minute, his overall strategy. He did so this week, for a privileged interviewer.

As a politician, Sarney has a notion that things are not divided up or measured with mathematical precision. The world is not divided between cowboys and bandits and processes cannot be seen in terms of absolute black and white. Everything is a mixture, contingencies come into play and, quite often, yesterday's plans must be revised tomorrow. Generally speaking, however, his agenda for action follows the scheme noted above.

As soon as he took office, the president began to prepare himself and to prepare the country for the new economic policy--not that the decision was made on 15 March 1985. There were alternatives. If it were possible to curb inflation without special measures, through the resumption of development, the containment of public expenditures and a national gentlemen's agreement, well and good. He persisted in this strategy until last February, but when the pendulum did not change direction but, on the contrary, gathered momentum and swung more wildly on the side of inflation, Sarney did not hesitate. He set the date, hour and objective. And his package worked, or at least it is showing

results. The public response was even surprising and the government is now convinced of the need to go forward with the program. It will require vigilance, firmness and persistence. The goal is to finish the year with very low inflation rates, without having caused a recession.

At the administrative level, various plans are being developed, from irrigation to the rehabilitation of the railway system, from maintaining the export surplus to transferring speculative capital to productive investments. The social goals, from the distribution of food to the needy to agrarian reform, will proceed at the pace possible.

So it is not a matter of shutting the door to everything but the new economic-financial policy of rooting out inflation, even though the major efforts and attention of the public power will be concentrated there.

At the political level, the government would like to see freer and cleaner elections than in recent decades. Justice Minister Paulo Brossard has been instructed to draft a bill limiting the abuses of economic power and state power, and the Congress, in its sovereignty, will attend to fine-tuning the legislation. The reforms adopted in the course of last year opened broad horizons, permitting the formation of new parties, guaranteeing illiterates the right to vote and eliminating a long string of arbitrary rules. Clearly, there are other political problems and they are being confronted, from the crisis in the Democratic Alliance to the relationship between the federal executive and the state governors. A short time ago, the reform of the cabinet gave Sarney some sleepless nights and more sleep will be lost over a certain segment of the opposition, which is stubbornly rejecting positions and directives which the entire country has accepted.

President Sarney imagines that next year this new economic-financial policy will be bearing more fruit, permitting the economy to function fully without fear of the return of the spectre of inflation. It will be the moment for a few steps forward in the social programs, aimed at better income distribution, and also, because of the action developed this year in irrigation and transportation, for an intensive integration of the less favored regions in the developed whole. Once the machinery is repaired and set in operation, it will support greater acceleration.

Meanwhile, the National Constituent Assembly will be meeting to clean up the nation's institutions and to set the direction for the future. It is Sarney's intention to recognize the full authority of the assembly delegates to promote as many changes as they wish. Whether the system will be parliamentarist or presidentialist, whether the economic order will maintain principles harmonious with private enterprise or will move toward greater nationalization, whether the concept of property will be changed, whether the policy for housing, education and health will be different: all this will be the responsibility of the National Constituent Assembly, even to the determination of the presidential mandate, although Sarney is not at all inclined to accept the idea of his reelection, even if this is approved. He is sticking with the decision announced by Tancredo Neves, that the present term should be for 4 years, but he is not anticipating or setting any conditions.

If everything goes well, despite the inevitable setbacks and obstacles facing him, in 1988, with a new constitution and the country totally democratized, the president could see noticeable results in political-institutional, economic and social areas. Without resting on his laurels, he hopes to find that the New Republic has worked, that the civilian government has brought peace to the nation and set it once more on the path of development.

It is clear that this phase, which the president foresees as lasting only until 1988, could be extended and stretched out for 12 or 24 months longer, if the National Constituent Assembly sets the presidential term at 5 years again or retains the 6-year term provided in the present constitution. As he has stressed, however, it is not up to Sarney to intervene in any way in the decision.

6362

CS0: 3342/90

BRAZIL

DIFFICULTIES IN PMDB-PFL AGREEING ON ELECTIONS DISCUSSED

Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 16 Apr 86 p 3

[Text] The status of the succession is still complicated in Sao Paulo, Minas, Rio de Janeiro, Rio Grande do Sul, and Pernambuco; and, with the exception of Rio, negotiations aimed at forming the Democratic Alliance in each of them, combining PMDB [Brazilian Democratic Movement Party] and PFL [Liberal Front Party], to back common candidates on a majority ticket (for governor and vice-governor, and candidates for the Senate), are no easy matter.

In Minas, PFL is still awaiting a politico-judicial decision from Governor Helio Garcia. If the legal permission for Garcia to be a candidate should be forthcoming within a reasonable period of time (by the beginning of May), PFL would proceed with his candidacy. Otherwise, the governor and Minister Aureliano Chaves would contend among the rank and file to determine the nominee accepted by both groups.

In the opinion of PFL, PMDB's "natural" candidate, who would automatically receive the party's support, would be Senator Itamar Franco. Nevertheless, among the PMDB legislative group (in Congress and in the Legislative Assembly), there are reactions to that nomination. Just yesterday, in Brasilia, Deputy Wilson Vaz, from the Minas PMDB, commented: "That agreement will not occur; PFL is only willing to make the agreement with Itamar."

However, the senator explained yesterday that the Minas PFL would not demand its candidacy alone for the agreement. He stressed: "Minister Aureliano Chaves claimed that PFL would accept the nominee indicated by PMDB." Itamar Franco declined to respond, appearing annoyed and worried at the question as to whether there would be another agreement whereby he would cease to be a candidate for the Liberdade Palace. According to Deputy Israel Pinheiro Filho (PFL-MG [Minas Gerais]), the senator would be selected for a ministry and would emerge from the contest.

In addition to Itamar Franco, also under consideration in PMDB are the leader, Pimenta da Veiga; Federal Deputies Leopoldo Bessone, Carlos Cotta, and Ronan Tito; the mayor of Contagem, Newton Cardoso; and the former mayor of Belo Horizonte, Rui Lage.

In Rio Grande do Sul, PMDB also has its "natural" candidate: Senator Pedro Simon, defeated in 1982 by Jair Soares. Simon's announced meeting with Governor Leonel Brizola, of PDT [Democratic Workers Party], for a possible agreement, if it should take place, would occur with nearly a month's postponement. Until May, Pedro Simon will be serving temporarily as the national president of PMDB (replacing Ulysses Guimaraes). In that capacity, he would not attempt to talk with Brizola about the Rio Grande do Sul succession, with his nomination involved.

In PDT, the candidates for candidate are Federal Deputies Aldo Pinto and Matheus Schmidt; former Deputy Getulio Dias; former Mayor Sereno Chaise; and, possibly, the present mayor of Porto Alegre, Alceu Collares.

Getulio Dias will formally suggest to the PDT leadership in Rio Grande do Sul a consultation of the electorate to determine preferences. It would be held in Grande Porto Alegre and in 20 other municipalities, selected in a lottery.

PMDB congressmen have held informal talks with PDT and PDS [Social Democratic Party]. There are restrictions imposed by sectors of PMDB on an agreement with the former PDS leader, Nelson Marchezan. PDT would accept an agreement with Marchezan, but for his candidacy for the Senate. There have been no comments on a PMDB-PFL alliance in Rio Grande do Sul.

The Democratic Alliance may be organized in Rio de Janeiro, combining PMDB and PFL, to oppose the Brizolist candidates, with the aid of other leftist groups. PMDB's "natural" candidate in the state of Rio de Janeiro is Senator Nelson Carneiro. PFL would indicate the candidate for vice president and one of the candidates for the Senate.

There is no possibility of an agreement between PMDB and PFL in Pernambuco. PMDB's "natural" candidate in Pernambuco, Miguel Arraes, is "pressing for" PDS backing. To avoid demonstrative criticism of an alliance with former Maluf backers, the remnants of PDS would shift to PTB [Brazilian Labor Party]. Deputy Antonio Farias, third national vice president of PDS, would be one of PTB's candidates for the Senate. PMDB would reserve the other slot for Deputy Fernando Lyra, who would indicate the candidate for Arraes' vice governor.

The PFL of Minister Marco Maciel and Governor Roberto Magalhaes, in addition to the impossibility of agreement with PMDB, still runs the risk of not having PTB's backing.

PMDB would hardly unite with PFL in Sao Paulo. That possibility had even been admitted a month ago. PMDB's own candidate, Orestes Quercia, appeared to be receptive, as did Minister Marco Maciel as well. With the emergence of the businessmen's candidate, Antonio Ermirio de Moraes, PFL distanced itself from PMDB and from Quercia. The unknown quantity is Janio Quadros' position. PTB and PFL, even asserting that the mayor would back Antonio Ermirio, prefer seeing before believing, waiting for Janio's return from abroad.

2909

CSO: 3342/96

BRAZIL

BRIEFS

GOVERNMENT INTERVENES IN FREE TRADE ZONE--The Federal Government today decreed an intervention in the Manaus free trade zone, and appointed Regis Guimaraes, Interior Ministry assistant secretary general, interventor. The intervention was decreed after the police found that imports worth \$117 million had been embezzled from the Superintendency of the Manaus Free Trade Zone (SUFRAMA), and that several fictitious enterprises, Foreign Trade Department [CACEX] officials, and Manaus Federal Revenue Office officials were involved. After meeting with President Jose Sarney, Interior Minister Ronaldo Costa Couto announced the intervention, and asserted that all those responsible for irregular administration will be punished. One of the reasons for the intervention is to ensure a steady and effective operation of the SUFRAMA. Today, Minister Dilson Funaro also ordered the audit of the Manaus Federal Revenue Office and the CACEX. Police are investigating what really happened and when this embezzlement began. The joint work of police and auditors will get to the bottom of this affair and those individuals found guilty will be punished. [Text] [Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 2 Apr 86 PY] /12712

ZERO-INFLATION RATE PLAN DISCUSSED--Speaking to a group of four students from the fourth and fifth high-school grades of the Brasilia Classical school who visited him, Finance Minister Dilson Funaro stated that the Brazilian Government wants longer terms and lower interest rates to pay the foreign debt. Funaro told the students, who are leaving on Sunday, 6 April, for the United States, that he intends to reschedule the payment of the foreign debt in approximately 15 years, under conditions that will not harm the people or the national development plan. Funaro also explained that the plan for a zero-inflation rate does not include a salary freeze. The plan must be negotiated between employers and employees, he said. He added that the price freeze is a way to eradicate inflation. Regarding the possibility that this plan could cause greater unemployment, he said: There is no economic recession in the country, and more than 1,500,000 new job opportunities have been created since the beginning of the Sarney government. [Excerpts] [Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 2 Apr 86 PY] /12712

COMPUTERIZED COMBAT SIMULATOR--Army Minister General Leonidas Pires Goncalves, Navy Minister Admiral Henrique Saboia, Aeronautics Minister Brigadier Octavio Mareira Lima, EMFA [Armed Forces Joint Staff] Chief Admiral Jose Maria do Amaral Oliveira, SNI [National Intelligence Service] Chief General Ivan de Souza Mendes, and Military Cabinet Chief General Rubens Bayma Danys yesterday

gathered at the EMFA office building to observe the operation of a new piece of equipment: A totally computerized air-land-sea combat simulator. This equipment has been bought for \$400,000. [Summary] [Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 5 Mar 86 p 2] /12712

COFFEE EXPORTERS TO VISIT COLOMBIA--Carlos Calmon, president of the Rio de Janeiro Coffee Trade Center, will lead a delegation of coffee exporters to Colombia next week, seeking closer coordination with the authorities and businessmen of that country, which is the world's second largest coffee producer and exporter (Brazil is first). "This year, Colombia is the vital nerve of the international coffee market, both because of its situation with regard to stocks and its political influence among the Central American exporting countries," Carlos Calmon declared, explaining the trip to Bogota by the delegation of private entrepreneurs. According to Calmon, the drought which has severely threatened the next Brazilian coffee harvest, which should be between 14 and 15 million sacks, as against 30 million sacks last year, has brought Colombia into prominence this year. "Suffice it to say," the businessman noted, "that this fact led the IRC [Brazilian Coffee Institute] to set an export goal of only 14.4 million sacks this year, when the initial estimate was for more than 17 million sacks. With the stocks it has accumulated in recent years, Colombia is prepared to sell 2 million more sacks, partly filling the vacuum left by Brazil in the world market." Calmon added: "So it is important for us to be better informed about the statistical data, the crop conditions and market goals of that country." The following businessmen will travel from Rio de Janeiro to Colombia: Carlos Calmon (Brascafe), Guilherme Braga (Citoma), Orlando Correa Neto (Marcelino Martins), Carlos Alberto de Andrade Pinto (Ferreira Pinto) and Domenico Mauro (Bozzo Brasil, S/A). Mario Guerra (Rio Doce) and Gersino Cuser (Unicafe) will go from Vitoria. Although their names have not yet been confirmed, several exporters from Santos will also join the delegation. [Text] [Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 1 Apr 86 p 35] 6362

POLISH DEBT TALKS--An economic mission from the Polish Government is meeting today with Carlos Eduardo de Freitas, foreign area director of the Central Bank, to renegotiate the Polish debt with Brazil--a debt which was contracted in the operations that have become known as the "Polish scandal." Yesterday, the Poles met with Counselor Stelio Amarante, chief of the Second European Department of Itamaraty, to examine the possibilities for the expansion of bilateral trade. Poland owes Brazil \$1,728 billion. In January 1985, this debt was renegotiated, within a general accord with the Club of Paris, providing for a new repayment period of 11 years, with a 5-year grace period. The second phase still remained, however, in which Poland was to negotiate with each of the creditor governments regarding the amount of the debt--in case there were some difference of opinion--and the interest rates and "spreads" (risk rates). In November 1985, a Brazilian delegation went to Warsaw to negotiate the first details. Arguing that the country was a capital importer, the delegation demanded that Poland pay the "acquisition cost" (market interest rate), plus the "cost of operation" (the "spreads"). It is the details of these demands which the Poles will negotiate today at the Central Bank. [Text] [Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 11 Mar 86 p 4] 6362

TRADE TALKS IN EAST EUROPE--Expanded trade with the East European countries was the primary objective of the visit by Roberto Fendt Jr, director of CACEX [Foreign Trade Department of the Bank of Brazil] to officials of the GDR and Hungary. Fendt arrived in the GDR last week. After visiting the Leipzig International Fair, he met with Klaus Haertic, general director of the Foreign Trade Ministry and with Wilhelm Bastian, vice minister of foreign trade, as well as directors of firms which export potassium chloride and port cranes. One of the principal matters discussed was the transfer of the German technology for construction of these cranes in Brazil. Yesterday, Fendt met with Tibor Melega, Hungarian vice minister of foreign trade, and took part in a round table with representatives of the Hungarian Chamber of Commerce. Today he will meet with directors of the Hungarian Chamber of Foreign Trade, with whom he plans to discuss the expansion of "clearing" operations. [Text] [Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 25 Mar 86 p 19] 6362

CSO: 3342/90

CHILE

'ERRATIC' U.S. POLICY TOWARD NATION CRITICIZED

PY081600 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 8 Apr 86

/International Commentary by Prof Carlos Valesco/

/Text/ Good morning. In international politics, like in everyday life, there are small details that say more than a thousand words. One of them was made public when the U.S. Department of State issued a warning to U.S. citizens that there are 44 places that are considered dangerous for tourist travel. Among them, in addition to Afghanistan, Libya, Iran, Lebanon, Nicaragua and Uganda, are Chile and Peru. This means that the United States grants the same status to those nations that hate it as to those that offer true friendship.

Anyone who knows Chile or Peru knows that in general terms, one can live safely in these two countries and that the violence that is presently affecting them is largely caused by Marxist terrorism, which furthermore is also affecting the entire world.

But it is also clear that Santiago is a city that is less dangerous than Harlem, /name indistinct/, and certain areas of the Bronx, in New York; than the /name indistinct/ in Louisiana; than the Black or Latin neighborhoods in Miami; than the discotheques of West Berlin; than Paris restaurants or (?Berlin) streets. All of these great cities are known for their violence, violence that is infinitely greater than that (?that can be found) in Santiago or Lima.

The international policy of a given government is only a reflection of its domestic situation, which in turn reflects the idiosyncracies of the respective country. The United States is a young nation with only 200 years of history. But in this short time it has become a strong young man with a big heart who is sure of himself, but who lacks experience. However, it is this self-awareness of his power that makes him arrogant. This is why when he deals with weaker young men, like the Latin American nations, these lack the necessary patience to /words indistinct/. This is the cause of the old hatred that the United States has sown in this region and for its well-known failures like the Alliance for Progress, which died without leaving any traces of its existence.

But when the United States makes contact with more-experienced countries, like the Europeans, the experience of the latter allows them to moderate its impetus and thus help it achieve lofty goals, such as the Marshall Plan at the end of World War II, or historic failures, like that of Yalta where it lost half the world after winning the war.

Moreover, excessive self-esteem at times compels the United States to be as inconsistent as the young. This is why it makes friends with which it coexists but later abandons them without looking over its shoulder or without understanding the damage it is inflicting upon itself.

The shah of Iran; Somoza in Nicaragua; Duvalier in Haiti; Marcos in the Philippines; Stroessner in Paraguay; and many others know of its whims.

It also has the stubbornness of the inexperienced. This prompts the United States to strive to impose its own values on the rest of the world /passage indistinct/ the world in keeping with the prevailing liberal and (?unprotected) model, did not lead to the Vietnam disaster? Threatens South Africa and through it the entire African continent /words indistinct/.

These facts help us understand why certain U.S. State Department positions and certain U.S. international policies are erratic and inconsistent.

Therefore, we should not be annoyed over the fact that Chile has been placed at the same level as Uganda. It is merely a new mistake.

Thank you very much, and good morning.

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CSO: 3348/519

CHILE

JOURNALISTS DEMAND FREEDOM OF EXPRESSION

PY170143 Santiago Radio Chilena in Spanish 1700 GMT 15 Apr 86

/Excerpts/ The repeal of all measures implemented with the purpose of hindering, restricting or curtailing the full exercise of the freedom of expression is one of the main points included in a statement of demands that was issued today by the Chilean Journalists Association. The president of the Journalist Association, Ignacio Gonzalez Camus, read the text of their demands which were drafted and approved on 31 March during a national conference of journalists leaders.

Part of this statement which was read by Gonzalez Camus states:

/Begin Gonzalez Camus Recording/ We seek the establishment of minimum requirements to allow for the full exercise of the freedom of expression and of the press. To achieve these objectives we seek the following: The repeal of all measures implemented with the purpose of hindering, restricting or curtailing the full exercise of the freedom of expression, particularly Temporary Art No 24 which impedes the establishment, circulation and publication of new mass media organizations. The end of exile and consequently full right to freely enter and leave the country. The safeguarding of free access to information sources and the right to exercise the profession without censorship or self-censorship; the guarantee of the physical and moral integrity of Chilean journalists and of foreign correspondents while in the exercise of their duties.

The Chilean journalists also demand the return to their rightful owners of all those mass media organizations that were expropriated as of 11 September 1973; to restore a television system that will guarantee pluralism and objective reporting; and the solution of all cases involving the assassination and disappearances of journalists for political reasons.

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CS0: 3348/519

CHILE

MIR'S SECRETARY GENERAL ON NEED FOR ARMED RESISTANCE

Buenos Aires EL PERIODISTA in Spanish 14-20 Mar 86 p 36

[Interview with MIR Secretary General Andres Pascal Allende by Francisco Martorell, in Havana; date not specified]

[Text] [Question] How do you assess Chile's political situation 12 years after the military coup?

[Answer] I believe that the Chilean situation revolves around two major issues. One of them is what I would term the fundamental contradiction that our country is experiencing in the confrontation between the dictatorship and the people. The other aspect results from the contradiction that the Chilean opposition is experiencing with regard to the course of action that we are using to end the regime: whether to negotiate with the dictatorship, or to undertake an intransigently democratic path of struggle with a break-off. The issue of violence (although it is a good thing for it to be discussed) has been stirred up and used politically by the dictatorship and by certain opposition sectors in a wrongful fashion. It makes our hair stand on end when representatives of the opposition cite their rejection of violence "whatever be its source," with the intention of equating the dictatorship's violence with the people's violence. Our movement also practices violence, but a legitimate violence, because we think that a people who cannot express themselves freely have every right to oppose that situation, using all types of struggle.

[Question] Could the violence be indiscriminate, or must it be contained within an ethical context?

[Answer] Morality and ethics must be considered in the use of violence. On this point, we can say that we have never tortured, we have no jails nor prisoners, nor do we take action against innocent persons. We also practice violence against certain material goods; we blow up towers and railroads, but we do not hurt human lives.

[Question] How do the Chilean people receive the military action that you are carrying out?

[Answer] Although a little confusion is sometimes created by the pressure from the news media, which distort our image, we have managed to see to it that, although an action is not understood in its entirety, our operations are understood and well received among vast sectors of the people.

[Question] Nevertheless, some sectors of the Chilean opposition think that the use of violence prevents the unity that would lead to Pinochet's downfall.

[Answer] I don't think that the development of violence would preclude unity. That is an absolute distortion of the reality. What prevents a joint action by the opposition is the fact that there are sectors in it who believe that it is possible to win political democracy in Chile through negotiations with the imperialists and the Armed Forces, promoting a policy of reconciliation with those sectors. In contrast to that orientation, there is another opposition (not just MIR [Movement of the Revolutionary Left]) which thinks that the military dictatorship has the intention of perpetuating itself; that Pinochet will not leave peacefully unless we bring him down. Therefore, the only realistic and effective course of action is one of an offensive orientation with a break-off. This is also the mood of the Democratic Intransigent Movement (ID), the Republican Right, and sectors of the Radical Party, as well as the Popular Democratic Movement (MDP). In brief, we cannot accept the claim that unity has not been achieved among the opposition because there are sectors such as MIR or the Manuel Rodríguez Patriotic Front engaged in armed action. Those who cite that are doing so because they need a certificate of good conduct from the standpoint of the imperialists and the regime. We believe that there is just one democracy. Restricted democracies are not democracies. Regimes which attempt to exclude certain popular forces, which attempt to keep the people alienated, which do not call for the punishment of those guilty of crimes against the people and which do not want the Armed Forces to be democratized are not democracies. We want a democracy that will throw the dictatorship's Constitution into the garbage can and call for a Constituent Assembly so that our people may dictate a legality for themselves in a sovereign manner. We want a democracy that will carry out major changes; not revolutionary ones, nor socialism, because that is not the goal at present. The main objective is the overthrow of the dictatorship.

[Question] Would you be willing to give up armed action for a policy of social mobilization and completely peaceful struggle?

[Answer] I think that violence is always an extreme option in the face of an extreme situation; and if we could prevent the practice of violence to attain the goals, we would do so gladly. But when we say that armed resistance is necessary against the dictatorship, it should be obvious that we do not believe that the overthrow of Pinochet and the Armed Forces backing him can be achieved by a confrontation between two military apparatuses. If Pinochet insists upon perpetuating himself, he will lead the country into a socially explosive situation. Hence, the progress of the armed struggle will depend more on the dictatorship than on us.

[Question] How do you view the inclusion of the military in a future democracy?

[Answer] At the present time, a democratization of the Armed Forces entails a new beginning. Up until the period of Popular Unity, it was possible to intensify the institution's democratic nature, because there were men such as Gen Carlos Prats and a large number of democratic officers and troops. With the dictatorship, the composition of the cadres has changed, and I would say that they are now professional Armed Forces of repression against the people. Therefore, the system and the method of organization must be changed, and the military must be put in their proper place: the defense of the people's sovereignty.

[Question] What is your opinion of the accords and the attempts at rapprochement being made by the Catholic Church in your country?

[Answer] Cardinal Fresno may have the best intentions, but I think that this initiative is doomed to failure, because when there is an appeal for national reconciliation and the representative sectors of the people are excluded, there can be no possible accord or reconciliation.

[Question] What differences do you find between a future democratic outcome in Chile and those that have occurred in other countries on the continent?

[Answer] When military dictatorships are established, they are aimed at inflicting a defeat upon the people, disarming them organically and politically. The problem is that the defeats which other peoples and their popular movements have suffered were even more profound than the one borne by the Chilean people. Whereas, in those countries, there has been a division among the political forces and a weakness that precludes their being able to come up with an alternative for the society's democratic transformation, in the case of Chile the situation is different. Despite the existing differences, we now have a popular movement with far more influence than in the other countries. This situation is what has made it possible in Chile not only for the objective conditions for a crisis to be put forth, but also for the popular movement to be able to offer a popular solution to the structural crisis being experienced by our country; a solution that is not in the service of the governing minority, but, on the contrary, in the interest of the great national majorities.

2909

CSO: 3348/496

CHILE

SOCIALIST LEADER ASSESSES PLANS TO DIVIDE OPPOSITION

PY190023 Santiago Radio Chilena in Spanish 1700 GMT 18 Apr 86

/Text/ Socialist leader Ricardo Lagos has said that the government has a definite plan to divide the opposition and prevent social mobilization. The leader of the Socialist Party Briones faction said that government officials, as well people who are withdrawing their support from the government and are now calling themselves independent, are taking part in this plan.

Asked about the increasing presence of military officers to control demonstrations by the opposition, Lagos answered:

/Begin Lagos recording/ As long as the current situation prevails the armed forces will become increasingly involved with those who grant political support to the regime. This not only includes recent statements by officers in the political sphere openly criticizing the opposition but also, and this is even worse, the increasing intervention by the armed forces in the growing demonstrations of unrest that have been taking place this year. /end recording/

Asked about the political and social consequences which armed forces intervention in political sphere could have, Lagos warned:

/Begin Lagos recording/ This military force, which has been trained for war, and not for maintaining public order, might lead us to unpredictable situations that some may regard as the beginning of a civil war. To use the armed forces for that type of activities, on a permanent and daily basis, means involving the armed forces in the Chilean political conflict. /end recording/

Lagos then referred to the role allegedly being played by rightist sectors, which recently withdrew their support for the government and which question social and political agreements with leftist sectors.

/Begin Lagos recording/ I think it is second phase of a government plan. The first part of the plan is to cause fear and prevent demonstrations by resorting to using the armed forces. The number of charges against political parties regarding the lack of a definite stance on what the government calls the communist problem, I would say is the second part of this plan, which consists of presuming this mobilization is the result of a broad political agreement between several groups that seek a national stoppage. The truth is that the government wants to prevent the opposition forces of a democratic nature from carrying out a joint mobilization. /end recording/

Lagos insisted that all these alleged charges only seek to distract the country from its true problems, that is, the economic crisis and the desire to return to democracy now.

/Begin Lagos recording/ Basically the government, including some opposition sectors, is trying to find some mechanism that will give the appearance of a change when everything in truth remains unchanged. For this the participation of some centrist sectors, especially the Christian Democratic Party is necessary.
/end recording/

Lagos also pointed out that important progress is being made on the social agreement within the true opposition to General Pinochet's regime.

/12228

CSO: 3348/519

CHILE

POLITICAL GROUPS BACK CREATION OF CIVIC ASSEMBLY

Popular Democratic Movement

PY190137 Santiago Radio Chilena in Spanish 1700 GMT 18 Apr 86

/Text/ The main leaders of the Popular Democratic Movement /MDP/ have voiced their full support for the creation of a civic assembly because they believe such an assembly would represent a basic step toward the social agreement of all sectors opposed to General Pinochet's regime.

The leaders of the MDP insisted that the task of the moment is to struggle for democracy and that in this task there can be no ideological differences.

MDP president, German Correa, read a declaration in which the leaders reiterate their full support for the civic assembly.

/Begin Correa recording/ It represents a new landmark in the effort for unity and coexistence that the people have been seeking through their democratic and justifiable struggle. It must become a basic tool to turn 1986 into a decisive year in the cause of democracy.

This initiative also requires the unity of the social grassroots that are struggling, and on which the MDP has insisted since 1983.

The MDP grants its full support to this civic assembly which, in the first place, should result in a permanent social coordination that may have the necessary social and ideological pluralism that will fully guarantee its legitimacy and representativity. /end recording/

He insisted that the civic assembly should uphold Chile's demands and safeguard the success of a prolonged national stoppage with the purpose of demanding democracy now with the establishment of a provisional democratic government.

Jose Sanfuentes, secretary general of the MDP, reported that rightist sectors seek to prevent unity in the struggle for democracy.

/Begin Sanfuentes recording/ Definitely, those sectors that are aware that democracy has already taken a successful path in Chile, are adopting an apparently opposite stance and are trying to prevent social mobilization in Chile in order to hinder the necessary encounters and agreements among the true Chilean opposition sectors. The reactionary sectors of the National Unity Movement and other sectors are engaged in these activities. /end recording/

Sanfuentes stated that the MDP goes everywhere and talks with all those who favor returning to democracy and that this includes the rightist sectors that truly support this objective.

15 May 1986

Christian Democracy

PY220249 Santiago Radio Chilena in Spanish 2300 GMT 21 Apr 86

/Text/ The National Council of the Christian Democratic Party has ratified its political line and expressed its support for the executive board headed by Gabriel Valdes. Meeting in Punta de (Tralca), 70 leaders of the Christian Democratic Party reasserted the policy of alliances, support for the Civic Assembly, and the broad social mobilization.

Christian Democratic National Secretary Eugenio Ortega read the official declaration.

/Ortega recording/ In order to ratify the political line approved by the party's National Congress in July 1985 and implemented by the Christian Democratic's since then, we intend to build the bases of democracy through the effective, flexible, and simultaneous combination of social mobilization and political coordination that will permit us reach an agreement with the armed forces. This implies trying through all means to impede a fratricidal war, and to create the conditions for peace. /end recording/

The National Council also determined to strengthen the Democratic Alliance and the National Accord as forums for political and social agreements, and reiterated that the dilemma in Chile is democracy or dictatorship. It also expressed support for the students in their struggle for university autonomy and for the Civic Assembly.

/Begin Ortega recording/ To declare the fullest support of the Christian Democratic Party for the effort of the social organizations to converge into a National Civic Assembly, where, as it was stated, all Chileans, regardless of their social status or ideological position, may come together, each one with his interests and problem, in the so-called demand for Chile. Thus we will struggle together for democracy today, and for the development of everyone in freedom tomorrow. /end recording/

Ortega also indicated that the will to overcome the distance separating the civilians from the armed forces was reaffirmed, and to unify them behind the conviction that the coexistence must be based on respect for human rights and the state of law. It was also decided to heed the call for reconciliation made by the Episcopal Conference. The Christian Democratic Party insists that

the time has come to create the conditions for the citizens to resolve in peace their destiny as a nation. To this effect, the Christian Democratic Party ratifies its wish to engage in all the political talks necessary to find a peaceful political way out to the national crisis. It finally expressed its full support for the national Executive Board headed by Gabriel Valdes.

/12228

CS0: 3348/519

CHILE

POLL SHOWS MAJORITY FAVORS LEGALIZING POLITICAL PARTIES

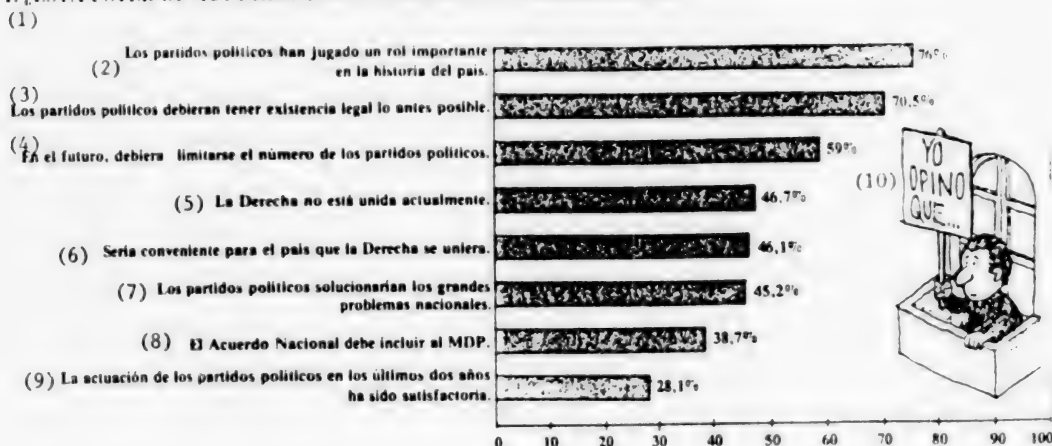
Santiago QUE PASA in Spanish 20-26 Mar 86 pp 14-20

[Text] Surprise, surprise, surprise! The fact is that the poll taken by ADIMARK, commissioned by QUE PASA, to find out what Chileans know about the political parties reflects a reality that had been sensed. A sad reality, a reality which the politicians are apparently careful to disregard. After analyzing the results, but little remains to be said; only to draw one conclusion or another....That Chileans are crying out for a clear definition of positions among the parties, because they recognize the latter's importance in the country's history. That it is the traditional political parties which are the well-known ones, but which owe their reputation to the "stamp" that they bring from the past. That Chileans (today) do not perceive nor understand what they are offering for the future. That the vast majority views events from the "balcony." But they do not feel committed to the options. They realize that there are different movements, but they do not join. They act as if they were waiting.

And the saddest part of all is the fact that the leaders of the political movements have not learned anything about what "marketing" is (....this, which has been a topic more than sufficiently publicized). Their groups are confused with others, or they are simply not known; or, what is worse, they are not identified with what they are offering. They have no "stamp," and their "product" is not reaching the masses. And, worse of all, this is the goal that they are supposedly pursuing, or is it? But it would be better for us to look at the figures....for once, let's forget "so much talk."

I. What do you expect of the political parties?

1. ¿ESTA USTED DE ACUERDO CON LAS SIGUIENTES AFIRMACIONES?



Key to Chart 1:

1. Do you agree with the following statements?
2. The political parties have played an important role in the country's history.
3. The political parties should have a legal existence as soon as possible.
4. In the future, the number of political parties should be limited.
5. The right is not united at present.
6. It would be feasible for the country if the right were united.
7. The political parties would solve the major national problems.
8. The National Accord should include the MDP [Popular Democratic Movement].
9. The political parties' activity during the past 2 years has been satisfactory.
10. I think that...

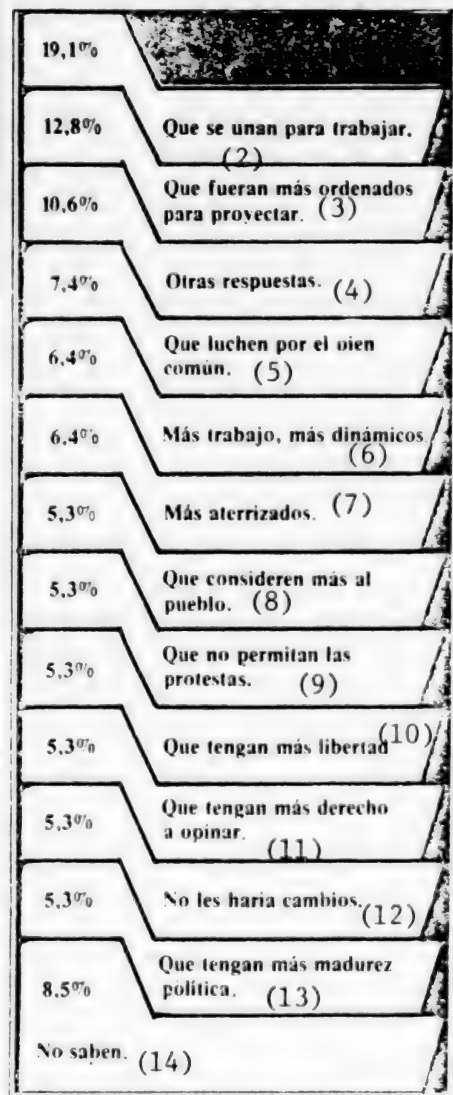
The statements are arranged in order based on the largest degree of support that they received. In most of them, the position taken was very clear, except in the one relating to MDP's inclusion in the National Accord, wherein vacillation was noted: 24 percent expressed indifference, 20.8 percent rejected it flatly, and 16 percent opted not to answer. It is also noteworthy that the highest socioeconomic sector (ABC 1) and the youngest group of those polled (18-34 years of age) were the ones who most agreed with this statement.

As for the politicians' activity during the past 2 years, it should be stressed that 71.9 percent find that they have acted "unsatisfactorily."

(1)2. Si Ud. se mostró en desacuerdo con la actuación de los partidos políticos en los últimos dos años, ¿qué recomendaciones o cambios les haría? (Las respuestas no estaban prefijadas.)

Key to Chart 2:

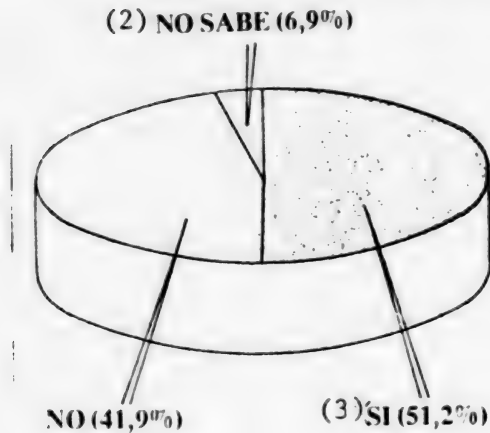
1. If you expressed disagreement with the political parties' activity during the past 2 years, what recommendations or changes would you make for them? (The responses were not predetermined.)
2. That they unite to work.
3. That they be more orderly, for planning.
4. Other answers.
5. That they strive for the common welfare.
6. More work, more dynamic.
7. More down-to-earth.
8. That they consider the people more.
9. That they not allow protests.
10. That they have more freedom.
11. That they have more of a right to express opinions.
12. That no changes be made in them.
13. That they have more political maturity.
14. Don't know.



Suggestions

The list was quite long. Here, we have only recorded the suggestions most reiterated. It is noteworthy that the lowest socioeconomic sector in the sample (Group D) was the one which most often called for unity among the parties. On the other hand, the most comfortable sector (Group ABC 1) most insistently called for order when it was time to plan.

(1) ¿CONSIDERA IMPORTANTE PARA EL PAIS QUE SE FORMEN
GRANDES BLOQUES POLITICOS?

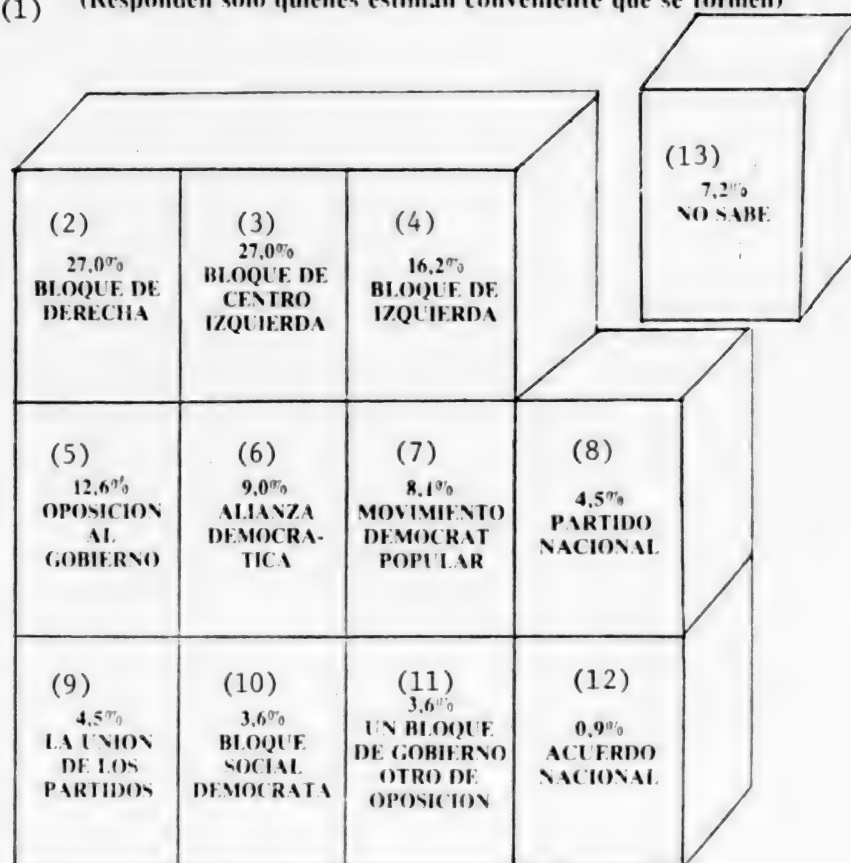


Key to Chart 3:

1. Do you consider it important for the country to have large political blocs formed?
2. Don't know.
3. Yes

The situation is extremely clear. Only one detail is noteworthy: A majority of those polled who were from the ABC 1 class favor the existence of political conglomerates. On the other hand, a high percentage of the members of Group D expressed opposition to this. In this instance, it was the men who were most inclined to give a "yes" answer.

- ¿QUE BLOQUES POLITICOS DEBIERAN EXISTIR?**
(1) (Responden sólo quienes estiman conveniente que se formen)

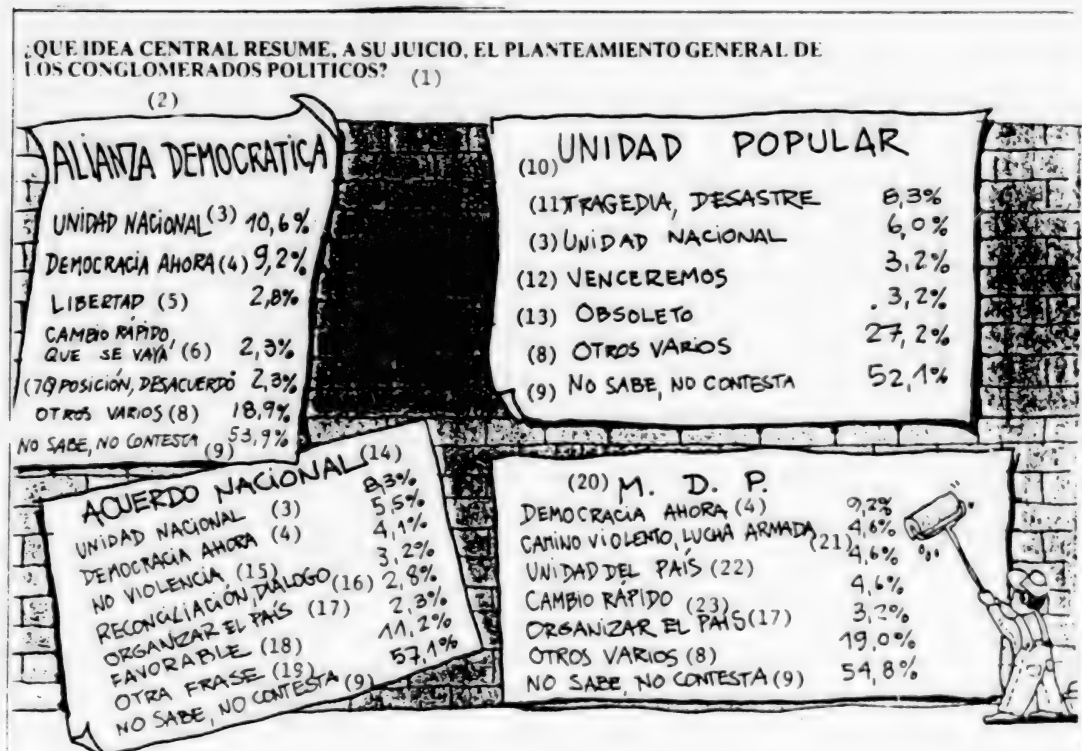


Key to Chart 4:

1. Which political blocs should exist (only those who deem it fitting for them to be formed answered)
2. Right wing bloc
3. Left of center bloc
4. Left wing bloc
5. Opposition to the government
6. Democratic Alliance
7. Popular Democratic Movement
8. National Party
9. Union of the parties
10. Social Democratic bloc
11. One government and another opposition bloc
12. National Accord
13. Don't know

These are some of the suggestions from that 51.2 percent of the sample which deemed it fitting for large political blocs to be formed. In general, they propose (using different names) the same as usual: blocs of the right, center and left. Age seems to influence the preferences: whereas the youth clearly opt for one of opposition to the government, those of middle age prefer a left of center one, and the oldest one of the right.

The men tend toward a bloc of the right, and the women, toward a left-of-center one. Both among the high-level group ABC 1) and the middle class (C2C3), the tendency is toward the right; whereas among the lower stratum (D), there is an inclination toward a left-of-center one.



Key to Chart 5:

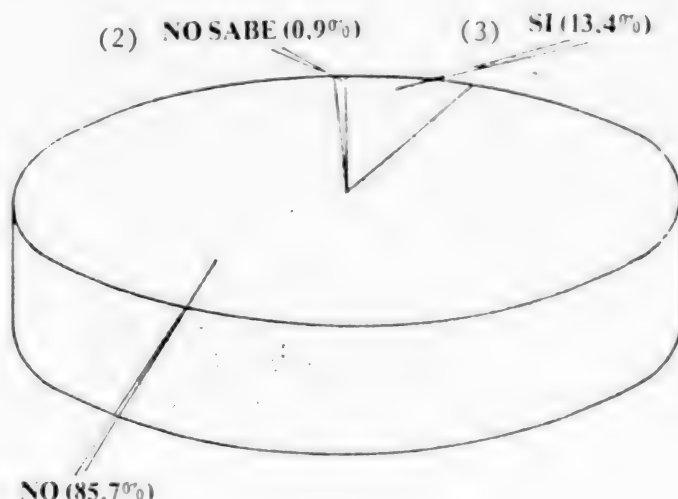
- | | |
|---|----------------------------------|
| 1. In your opinion, what key idea summarizes the overall proposal of the political conglomerates? | 12. We shall conquer |
| 2. Democratic Alliance | 13. Obsolete |
| 3. National unity | 14. National Accord |
| 4. Democracy now | 15. Non-violence |
| 5. Freedom | 16. Reconciliation, dialogue |
| 6. A rapid change, to take off | 17. Organize the country |
| 7. Opposition, disagreement | 18. Favorable |
| 8. Various others | 19. Another phrase |
| 9. Don't know, no answer | 20. MDP |
| 10. Popular Unity | 21. Violent path, armed struggle |
| 11. Tragedy, disaster | 22. Unity of the country |
| | 23. Rapid change |

(Note: We have published only the four blocs mentioned which are really a conglomerate.)

There is here a varied example of the almost complete ignorance concerning the key proposal identifying each bloc. Note the high percentage of those polled who merely admit that they "don't know." And also take note of the fact that some preferred to give their own opinion regarding the conglomerate. In short, it went relatively well for MDP: at least 9.2 percent remembered its slogan: "democracy now." People had little recollection of the "we shall conquer" which typified UP. National Accord's slogan did poorly ("negotiation" was not even mentioned); and, well, as for that of the Democratic Alliance, no one (except its members, we assume) knows exactly what they are "selling."

II. How much do they know about politics spontaneously?

(1) ¿ESTAN PERMITIDOS LOS PARTIDOS POLITICOS EN EL PAIS?



Key to Chart 6:

1. Are political parties permitted in the country?
2. Don't know.
3. Yes

This is one of the few instances wherein there was a correct perception of the reality. Among those who think that political parties are permitted, there is a high percentage of individuals over 51 years of age. Also, the highest degree of ignorance occurred in sectors C2C3 and D.

(1) ¿QUE CONGLOMERADOS POLITICOS EXISTEN ACTUALMENTE EN CHILE?

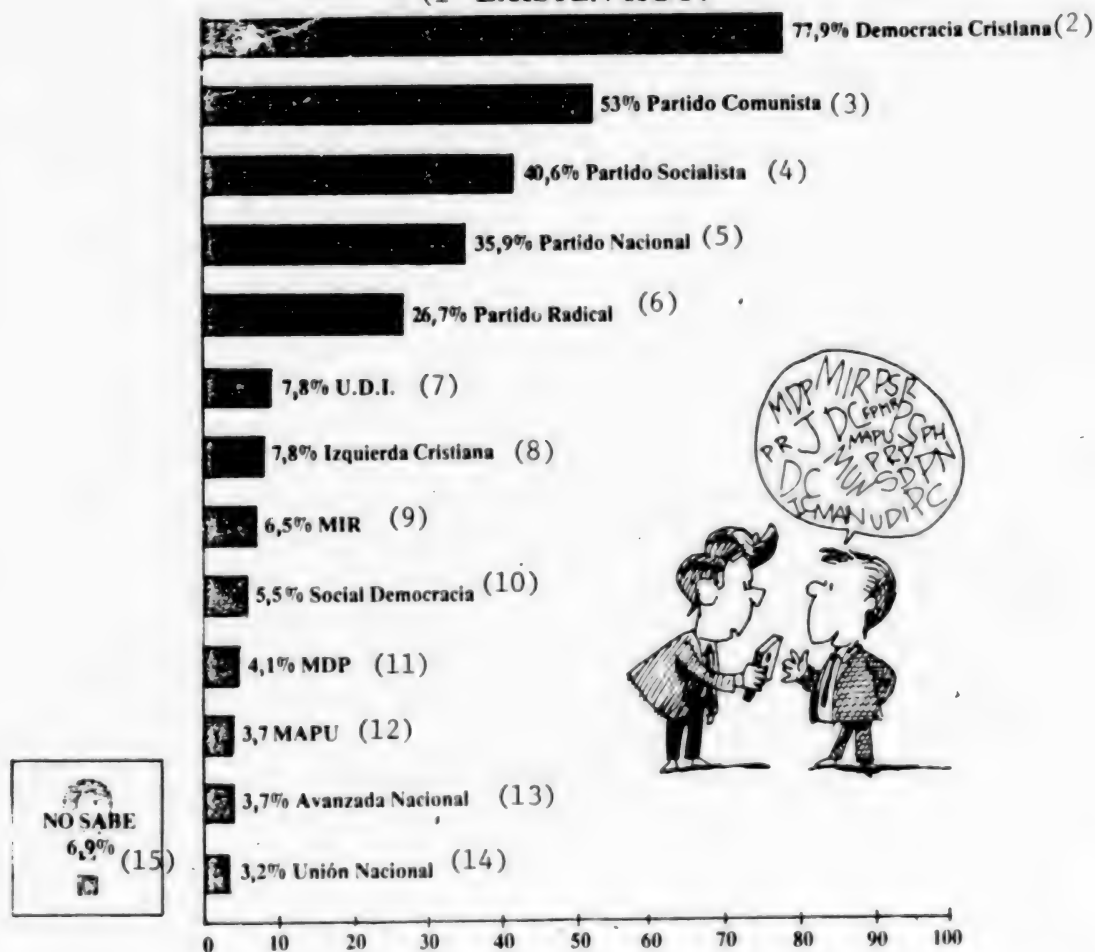
(2)	Movimiento Democrático Popular	35,0%
(3)	Alianza Democrática	30,0%
(4)	Acuerdo Nacional	2,3%
(5)	Grupo de los Ocho	0,9%
(6)	PRODEN	0,5%
(7)	No sabe	37,3%

Key to Chart 7:

1. Which political conglomerates exist in Chile at present?
2. Popular Democratic Movement
3. Democratic Alliance
4. National Accord
5. Group of Eight
6. National Development Project
7. Don't know

Here, the imagination (or ignorance) really took flight: of the long list mentioned as a political bloc, there were several movements or parties. For example, DC [Christian Democratic Party] was considered a conglomerate by 12.4 percent of those polled; which left it in third place. Nevertheless, we include only those which are really a group with various movements. MDP was mentioned primarily by the youth and by representatives of groups C2C3 and D.

¿QUE PARTIDOS POLITICOS (1. EXISTEN HOY?)



Key to Chart 8:

1. Which political parties exist today?
2. Christian Democratic
3. Communist Party
4. Socialist Party
5. National Party
6. Radical Party
7. UDI [Independent Democratic Union]
8. Christian Left
9. MIR [Movement of the Revolutionary Left]
10. Social Democratic
11. MDP
12. MAPU [United Popular Action Movement]
13. National Vanguard
14. National Union
15. Don't know

The traditional political parties are very latent in the mind of the Chilean. PDC, PC, PS, PN, and PR were recalled spontaneously by a high percentage of those polled, regardless of their age, sex, or socioeconomic condition; while MDP was mentioned only by the C2C3 and D sectors. The rest were cited, for the most part, by those polled from sector ABC 1. We also stress the fact that MUN [National Unity Movement] and UDI are considerably more familiar to the youth. In general, people do not distinguish the difference between a movement and a party, despite the fact that their leaders have insisted upon making the distinction.

(1)
¿QUE PARTIDOS COMPONEN LOS CONGLOMERADOS POLITICOS?

(2) (3) (4)

	ALIANZA DEMOC. %		ACUERDO NACIONAL %
Democracia Cristiana (5)	53,8		60,0
Partido Socialista (6)	52,3		20,0
Partido Comunista (7)	44,6		20,0
Partido Radical (8)	33,8		40,0
Partido Nacional (9)	33,8		40,0
MIR (10)	16,9		0,0
Izquierda Cristiana (11)	16,9		20,0
MUN (12)	16,9		0,0
UDI (13)	16,9		0,0
MAPU (14)	16,9		0,0
Social Democracia (15)	16,9		20,0
Sector Partido Socialista (16)	16,9		0,0
Partido Social Cristiano (17)	16,9		0,0
Otros partidos (18)	16,9		0,0
No sabe, no contesta (19)	13,8		40,0

Key to Chart 9:

1. Which parties comprise the political conglomerates?
2. Democratic Alliance
3. Popular Democratic Movement
4. National Accord
5. Christian Democratic
6. Socialist Party
7. Communist Party
8. Radical Party
9. National Party
10. Movement of the Revolutionary Left
11. Christian Left
12. National Unity Movement
13. Independent Democratic Union
14. United Popular Action Movement
15. Social Democratic
16. Socialist Party Sector
17. Social Christian Party
18. Other parties
19. Don't know, no answer

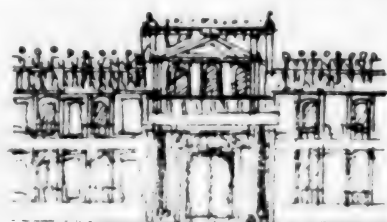
Not all that apply are here, nor do all that are here apply. In the three conglomerates mentioned most often, those polled formed the oddest groups. Here is a correction of the major mistakes, based on the number of people making them:

The Christian Democratic Party is not in MDP; nor is the Radical Party.
The Communist Party is not in National Accord, nor in the Democratic Alliance.
The National Party is not in the Democratic Alliance, nor are MUN and UDI.

III. How do you identify each party?

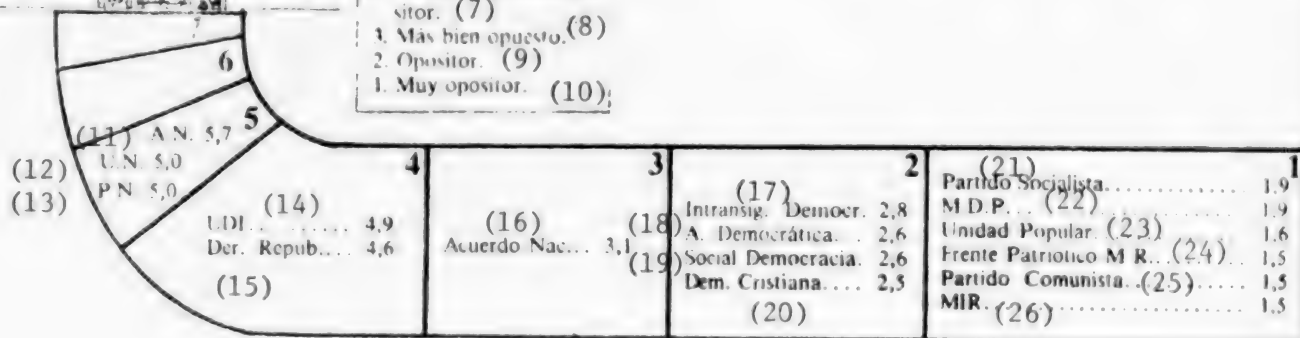
¿QUE GRADO DE IDENTIFICACION CON EL GOBIERNO CREE UD. QUE TIENEN LOS PARTIDOS Y CONGLOMERADOS EXISTENTES EN EL PAIS? (1)

1. Muy Partidario o Muy Opositor al Gobierno: (2)



(3) ESCALA:

7. Muy partidario. (4)
6. Partidario. (5)
5. Partidario, pero no plenamente identificado. (6)
4. Ni partidario ni opositor. (7)
3. Más bien opuesto. (8)
2. Opositor. (9)
1. Muy opositor. (10)



Key to Chart 10:

1. What degree of identification with the government do you think the parties and conglomerates existing in the country have?
2. Very supportive or very opposed to the government:
3. Scale
4. Very supportive
5. Supportive
6. Supportive, but not fully identified
7. Neither supportive nor opposed
8. Rather opposed
9. Opposed
10. Very opposed
11. National Alliance
12. National Unity
13. National Party
14. Independent Democratic Union
15. Republican Right
16. National Accord
17. Democratic Intransigent
18. Democratic Alliance
19. Social Democratic
20. Christian Democratic
21. Socialist Party
22. Popular Democratic Movement
23. Popular Unity
24. Manuel Rodriguez Patriotic Front
25. Communist Party
26. Movement of the Revolutionary Left

In this question, the person polled had to state whether a certain party or bloc was: very opposed to the government; opposed; rather opposed; etc. There was also the option of answering that one did not recognize it or know. With the first seven alternatives a scale was devised, assigning an index to each one of them. When the results were averaged, the degree of proximity or distance of a party or bloc to or from the government was obtained. Note the position in which the Republican Right was left. (Could having its name include the "right" have had an influence? Because the Republican Party alone (as its head insists upon calling it) was not even mentioned by those polled, when asked which parties were in existence.) We note in this question the degree of ignorance that exists with regard to the parties' orientation.

(1)
¿QUE ORIENTACION POLITICA CREE UD. QUE TIENEN LOS PARTIDOS O BLOQUES POLITICOS EXISTENTES EN EL PAIS?

(1)
¿OPONENTE?

(2)
 Democrática

(3) 10,6

(4) 39,2

(5) 35,5

(6) 30,4

(7) 30,4

(8) 22,1

(9) 18,0

(10) 15,7

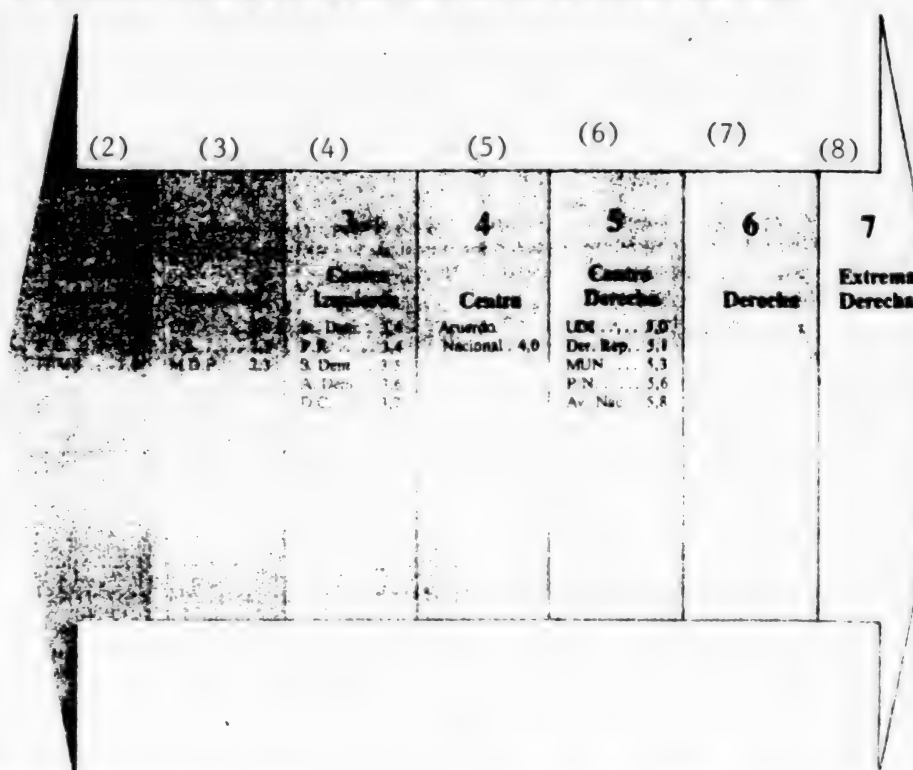
(11) 15,7

(12) 13,4

(13) 12,4

(14) 6,5

(15) 6



Key to Chart 11:

1. Pro or con government?: Don't know
2. Democratic Intransigent
3. Republican Right
4. National Unity Movement
5. National Vanguard Movement
6. Independent Democratic Union
7. National Accord
8. Social Democratic
9. Popular Democratic Movement
10. Democratic Alliance
11. Radical Party
12. Socialist Party
13. Popular Unity
14. Manuel Rodriguez Patriotic Front
15. National Party
16. Movement of the Revolutionary Left
17. Communist Party
18. Christian Democratic

Key to Chart 12:

1. What political orientation do you think the political parties or blocs existing in the country have?
2. Extreme left: Movement of the Revolutionary Left, Communist Party, Manuel Rodriguez Patriotic Front
3. Left: Popular Unity, Socialist Party, Popular Democratic Movement
4. Left of center: Democratic Intransigent, Radical Party, Social Democratic, Democratic Alliance, Christian Democratic
5. Center: National Accord
6. Right of center: Independent Democratic Union, Republican Right, National Unity Movement, National Party, National Vanguard
7. Right
8. Extreme right

(1) NO SABEN DONDE UBICARLOS		
Intransigencia (2)		
Democrática	57,1%	
M. Unión Nacional (3)	43,8	
Derecha Republicana (4)	45,2	
M. Avanzada Nacional (5)	45,2	
Unión Democrata		
Independiente (6)	44,7	
Acuerdo Nacional (7)	41,9	
Partido Social (8)		
Demócrata	38,7	
Movimiento Democrático		
Popular (9)	36,4	
Alianza Democrática (10)	34,6	
Partido Radical (11)	27,2	
Partido Socialista (12)	24,4	
Frente Patriótico (13)		
Manuel Rodríguez	21,7	
Unidad Popular (14)	20,3	
Partido Nacional (15)	17,5	
M. Izquierda (16)		
Revolucionaria	17,1	
Democracia Cristiana (17)	15,2	
Partido Comunista (18)	12	

Key to Chart 13.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. They don't know where to place them. | 10. Democratic Alliance |
| 2. Democratic Intransigent | 11. Radical Party |
| 3. National Unity Movement | 12. Socialist Party |
| 4. Republican Right | 13. Manuel Rodríguez Patriotic Front |
| 5. National Vanguard Movement | 14. Popular Unity |
| 6. Independent Democratic Union | 15. National Party |
| 7. National Accord | 16. Movement of the Revolutionary Left |
| 8. Social Democratic Party | 17. Christian Democratic |
| 9. Popular Democratic Movement | 18. Communist Party |

Again, the percentage of the sample which "doesn't know" whether a party or bloc is of the right, center, or left is very high. By the same token, it reflects the fact that, although some groups are known, there is no information on the movement that they are following; except in the case of the traditional parties, wherein the "stamp" facilitates their placement in the ideological spectrum. In any event, those who dared to answer the question made it possible to devise a scale that is quite close to reality.

IV. What do you think of the political parties?

**¿QUE OPINION TIENE USTED DE ESTOS (1)
PARTIDOS Y CONGLOMERADOS POLITICOS?**

	(2) % Favorable	(3) % Indiferente	(4) % Desfav.	(5) % No sabe
(6) Democracia Cristiana (6)	29,4	30,4	30,4	11,1
(7) Partido Nacional	29,4	30,4	40,1	16,6
Partido Comunista (8)	29,7	30,4	56,2	12,4
(9) Unidad Popular (MIR) (10)	29,7	30,4	47,9	20,3
(11) Partido Radical	29,7	30,4	56,7	17,5
(12) Frente Patriótico M.R.	29,7	30,4	24,4	24,4
(13) (MUN)	29,7	30,4	52,5	20,3
(14) Intransigencia Democrática	29,7	30,4	30,9	46,5
(15) Derecha Republicana	29,7	30,4	16,6	56,2
(16) Alianza Democrática	29,7	30,4	24,4	46,5
(17) Social Democracia	29,7	30,4	15,2	34,6
(18) (UDI)	29,7	30,4	17,1	38,7
(19) (MDP)	29,7	30,4	30,0	44,7
(20) Avanzada Nacional	29,7	30,4	25,3	35,5
(21) Acuerdo Nacional	29,7	30,4	31,3	44,2
(22) Partido Socialista	29,7	30,4	13,8	42,4
	27,6	33,4	35,0	24,0

Key to Chart 14:

- | | |
|---|--------------------------------------|
| 1. What is your opinion of these political parties and conglomerates? | 11. Radical Party |
| 2. Favorable | 12. Manuel Rodriguez Patriotic Front |
| 3. Indifferent | 13. National Unity Movement |
| 4. Unfavorable | 14. Democratic Intransigent |
| 5. Don't know | 15. Republican Right |
| 6. Christian Democratic | 16. Democratic Alliance |
| 7. National Party | 17. Social Democratic |
| 8. Communist Party | 18. Independent Democratic Movement |
| 9. Popular Unity | 19. Popular Democratic Movement |
| 10. Movement of the Revolutionary Left | 20. National Vanguard |
| | 21. National Accord |
| | 22. Socialist Party |

A harsh blow for the left: The parties most rejected by Chileans (according to the sample) are, in descending order: MIR, PC, FPMR, and UP. It is noteworthy that the ones most critical of them were the youth sectors. PN also received an unfavorable result, especially among the ABC 1 sector and the youth.

MUN, virtually unknown to those over age 34, and to the D sector, met with a high degree of rejection among the youth and the highest socioeconomic group. In the case of National Accord, the tendencies indicate that it is largely unknown. Nevertheless, it receives greater acceptance among the youth and the ABC I sector. As for the controversial MDP, there is large degree of ignorance, particularly among the D sector, women, and those over 50 years old. However, it has a high percentage of support among the youth.

**¿CUALES SEGUN UD. EL PARTIDO O BLOQUE MAS ATRACTIVO PARA LA
OPINION PUBLICA, INDEPENDIENTE DE SU POSICION PERSONAL? (1)**

(2)	
DC (3)	66.4%
PC (4)	18.9%
PN (4)	16.6%
PS (5)	14.3%
PR (6)	12.9%
MDP (7)	10.1%
Ac. Nac. (8)	9.7%
UP (9)	8.3%
A. Democ. (10)	7.4%
MIR (11)	6.5%
S. Democ. (12)	5.1%
Av. Nac. (13)	5.1%
UDI (14)	4.6%
FPMR (15)	3.2%
MUN (16)	2.3%
Der. Rep. (17)	1.4%
No sabe (18)	14.3%

Key to Chart 15:

1. What do you consider the party or bloc most attractive to the public, regardless of your personal position?
2. Christian Democratic
3. Communist Party
4. National Party
5. Socialist Party
6. Radical Party
7. Popular Democratic Movement
8. National Action
9. Popular Unity
10. Democratic Alliance
11. Movement of the Revolutionary Left
12. Social Democratic
13. National Vanguard
14. Independent Democratic Union
15. Manuel Rodriguez Patriotic Front
16. National Unity Movement
17. Republican Right
18. Don't know

The comments more than suffice. One need only view the very high percentage received by DC, the only party which, in addition to having a well-known "stamp," those polled think that others support (not they necessarily). In drawing conclusions from these results, one should bear in mind what Isabelle Noele-Neumann's "spiral of silence" theory predicts: She claims that, when it is time to decide, the undecided masses will end up joining the movement that "they believe" to be the one most accepted by the majority. They bet on a winner, even though they may not be 100 percent convinced of those principles.

To Be Continued

Because there is still much more to be said, and because significant information has been omitted, QUE PASA will, in its future issues, provide more complete analyses of the individual status of each political party or conglomerate covered herein. They will be reports that will help to dissect the country's political reality from an objective standpoint.

Methodology

The public opinion poll was taken by ADIMARK during the first week of March 1986. The sample is of the probabilistic type, associated with persons over 18 years of age residing in Greater Santiago households. Both the households included in the sample and the specific person in each household who responded in the interview were selected using an aleatory (random) method, based on internationally accepted systems for this type of study. The total sample amounted to 217 persons. No a priori quotas of any kind were established. The margin of error in the sample lies between 3.0 and 3.5 percent.

2909

CSO: 3348/496

CHILE

KEY CHRISTIAN DEMOCRATIC LEADERS ON POLITICAL ISSUES

Santiago QUE PASA in Spanish 20-26 Mar 86 pp 11-13

[Article by Ana Victoria Durruty: "JDC: New Faces for a Profile"]

[Text] When I thought that there was a question which would receive the same answer from everyone, along came Sergio Micco and appointed Dr Vacarezza as head of the Professional Associations. Up until that time, in the seventh interview of Christian Democratic Youth [JDC] leaders, Juan Luis Gonzalez held the lead.

QUE PASA asked 52 questions of nine of the most prominent DC youth leaders, based on both their public careers and the positions that they hold in the JDC leadership. They were asked to be concise, with the realization that we were putting them in a difficult dilemma for a Christian Democrat.

Also, before undertaking the venture of understanding the obvious differences, it must be noted that many of them, in private, admit positions different from those which they are willing to divulge publicly; sometimes so as not to risk a reprimand inside the party or losing the support of some sector thereof, and on other occasions to preserve the image of DC unity. That may perhaps be the main point of agreement, because you can see for yourself whether they are even agreed in citing three points of "absolute agreement."

Suggestion: read from left to right....

Issues

The Party

I. Three points of absolute agreement in the JDC or DC.

Miguel Salazar, vice president of the JDC: Mobilizing ourselves to return to democracy. Being capable of providing Chilean youth with a youth project. The necessity for constantly reporting injustice and violations of the rights of individuals.

Patricio Rivera, president of the Intermediate School JDC: Historic project. Where are we heading? And what do we want?

Delia del Gatto, vice president of the JDC, in charge of political relations and mobilization of the JDC: Political strategy for 1986. Diagnosis regarding the country's current situation.

Tomas Jocelyn-Holt, president of FEUC [Federation of Catholic University Students], national council member of the JDC: Everything related to the military government. Regarding everything associated with what comes after the crisis there is basic agreement.

Andres Palma, president of the JDC: That an impetus must be given to social mobilization so as to put an end to the regime. The final negotiations with the Armed Forces must take place. That everyone should participate in the future institutionality.

Humberto Burotto, president of FECH [Student Federation of Chile]: In the strategic realm. On the bases of the proposal for reconstruction under democracy. Regarding the basis on which we are carrying out our ideological "aggiornamento" [updating].

Andres Rengifo, president of the FEUSACH: The departure of the military regime. Construction of a democratic system. Strengthening of the party.

Pablo Andueza, president of the FEUC-V: Against Pinochet. His replacement as soon as possible. Other points: intermediate bodies, possible alliances.

Sergio Micco, president of the FEC: Pinochet has to go. DC must be a leading actor in that departure. JDC must be a bulwark in the transition toward democracy and in the strengthening thereof.

II. Three points of difference in the JDC or DC.

Miguel Salazar: The theology of liberation. The type of society to be built in the future. The view regarding relations with the MDP [Popular Democratic Movement]. They are not radical differences, but rather different views.

Patricio Rivera: The point of differences is the strategy for reaching the goal: the overthrow of the dictatorship.

Delia del Gatto: We in the JDC have a political framework and strategy defined on the basis of consensus; hence there are no major differences at present.

Tomas Jocelyn-Holt: Differences of emphasis more than anything else.

Andres Palma: The relations with other political forces in general. The relations with the MDP in particular. The method for establishing and relating the social organizations on the national level at present.

Humberto Burotto: Whether it is a good idea to hold elections in combined tickets with the MDP. Whether there must be a major discussion on the democratic proposals for the future. Discussions of a tactical nature.

Andres Rengifo: Strategic.

Pablo Andueza: A way of engaging in politics (whether I opt for organization with contact with leftist sectors, or for views of my party exclusively). Whether we are willing to create our own culture for this DC generation.

Sergio Micco: That concerning political alliances or agreements. Over and above the discussion of our being in favor of social mobilization, there are sectors which favor that more than others do.

III. Would you be willing for a split to occur, so as to achieve definite positions?

Miguel Salazar: No. They can be achieved without a split. I shall never abet a split, but I do intend to act on behalf of the attainment of definite positions.

Patricio Rivera: No. The definite positions will occur with talks; nothing is achieved with a split.

Delia del Gatto: I don't believe that the existing differences are basic; therefore, I don't believe that there will be a split.

Tomas Jocelyn-Holt: No. And furthermore, I don't believe that it is necessary.

Andres Palma: No. That would be the opposite of attaining definite positions. Today, we need to add, not subtract.

Humberto Burotto: The party has a democratic procedure for solving problems. And those of us who believe in democracy are not willing to have a split. I shall not leave the party.

Andres Rengifo: DC is more united than ever now; considering that there are legitimate differences in a democratic party, but that they make it even more democratic.

Pablo Andueza: No. There is the problem of the unemployed and those without housing, in Chile. I am a critic of the political parties, but I am also a critic of creating new parties.

Sergio Micco: I belong to DC because I believe in a particular project. If the differences over the project become so great, I think that it would be honest to admit it.

IV. Leader in the DC.

Miguel Salazar: There is none.

Patricio Rivera: Andres Zaldivar.

Delia del Gatto: Undisputed leader: Valdes

Tomas Jocelyn-Holt: Alejandro Foxley.

Andres Palma: Thank God there are many.

Humberto Burotto: Bernardo Leighton.

Andres Rengifo: Jaime Castillo Velasco.

Pablo Andueza: There is a crisis concerning leaders.

Sergio Micco: Ricardo Hormazabal.

V. How do you view yourself in DC (near....., with the support of.....)?

Miguel Salazar: Near those who believe in the deep insight that the National Falange had, in encouraging Christians' participation in politics.

Patricio Rivara: I am comfortable in DC.

Delia del Gatto: Very close to Valdes, and part of a great organization.

Tomas Jocelyn-Holt: Very near Valdes. I feel very comfortable with him.

Andres Palma: I am part of the majority in the party.

Humberto Burotto: I am supported by everyone; I feel close to everyone.

Andres Rengifo: Near Radomiro Tomic.

Pablo Andueza: Near Palma, but without labeling myself.

Sergio Micco: Progressive.

VI. Are you Catholic or not?

Miguel Salazar: A practicing Roman, apostolic Catholic.

Patricio Rivera: No.

Delia del Gatto: Yes, Catholic, period.

Tomas Jocelyn-Holt: A practicing Catholic (until last year, he had declared himself an agnostic).

Andres Palma: Yes, practicing; I participate in a community.

Humberto Burotto: I try to be Catholic.

Andres Rengifo: I try to be Catholic. I work in a basic community.

Pablo Andueza: Yes, a Roman, apostolic Catholic; and I try to live according to Christian values.

Sergio Micco: I try to be Catholic. I worked in the University Pastoral Movement until I was elected president.

National Politics

VII. View of the right.

Miguel Salazar: Confused, disunited, without identity, and still indebted to Chile to demonstrate its faith in democracy.

Patricio Rivera: Very corrupt and very divided.

Delia del Gatto: It is my hope that a democratic right will be bolstered in the country.

Tomas Jocelyn-Holt: Its mission is to attach value to democracy again and to make a thorough self-criticism; which is still in abeyance.

Andres Palma: During the past 12 years, the right has shown that it did not believe in democracy, except for the groups in the Democratic Alliance; and that is a major problem for the future.

Humberto Burotto: There are individuals who have struggled all their lives, and they are very valuable: the DR [Radical Democracy]. The rest have to prove to me that they are democrats, because I don't believe them.

Andres Rengifo: They are trying to retain concepts that are not in keeping with the times. They have no view of the reality, and they act on the basis of preserving certain interests.

Pablo Andueza: DR: they have given democratic witness. MUN [National Unity Movement] and PN [National Party]: incapable of taking a position on anything substantial: whether or not they are on the side of Pinochet. UDI: [Independent Democratic Union]: sinister.

Sergio Micco: A fragmented right which is vacillating between a return to the democratic roots and support for the current regime. If it doesn't renew its thinking, it is, unfortunately, outworn.

VIII. View of the left.

Miguel Salazar: Some have not learned anything and are still a threat to democratic stability in Chile. Others have begun an interesting process of renewal which I hope will be possible to materialize.

Patricio Rivera: Very pseudo-revolutionary and, furthermore, quite divided as well.

Delia del Gatto: A large portion is very self-critical, and some hold positions that would not aid a rapid political solution in the country.

Tomas Jocelyn-Holt: A socialist area that is still very fragmented.

Andres Palma: There has been a major maturing among the left, which warrants the notion that it could be a factor for stability in the future. This applies except to the groups backing military solutions.

Humberto Burotto: They have learned to value democracy; they distinguish democracy from dictatorship. Others will have to prove to me that they are democrats, because I don't believe them.

Andres Rengifo: On the one hand, there is Marxist dogmatism which will be overcome by a renewed socialism, with all that baggage that the people bring from exile.

Pablo Andueza: As for socialism: I acknowledge and value its self-criticism and its struggle for unity. As for PC [Communist Party]: a party that is, paradoxically, very Chilean, but very pro-Soviet; very important and powerful.

Sergio Micco: A left that is attempting to define its position, between two movements: a Marxist-Leninist one, and another of a non-aligned, humanistic, democratic socialist type.

IX. Alliances with the right.

Miguel Salazar: It is possible with the democratic right.

Patricio Rivera: No, because they are responsible for the political, social, economic, and moral situation that our country is undergoing.

Delia del Gatto: So long as there is a democratic right willing to work with others and to mobilize peacefully against the dictatorship.

Tomas Jocelyn-Holt: Chile will require major consensus, from the left and the right. Unfortunately, the largest portion of the right does not understand this.

Andres Palma: Same as the answer in the box below.

Humberto Burotto: Making tactical agreements aimed at recovering democracy. There are right and left wing parties which constitute government alternatives.

Andres Rengifo: I cannot conceive of alliances. If the right takes a position on behalf of democracy, of course we could be under an emergency government.

Pablo Andueza: For what purpose? Any political group which wants to combat Pinochet is welcome.

Sergio Micco: For what purpose? If it is to establish democracy and later strengthen it, "I'll go with God and with the devil," as Leighton said.

X. Alliances with the MDP.

Miguel Salazar: No alliance.

Patricio Rivera: Political, no; union, yes. Before being militants, we are students, and as such we can make alliances; although we cannot refuse to let them express their political opinion.

Delia del Gatto: I believe that there are three levels on which to have relations with other parties. The agreements with the MDP are framed in "electoral agreements" wherein a list is devised based on a common program.

Tomas Jocelyn-Holt: Politically, no. In the social realm, there are no alliances with parties, but rather among associations. I believe in the strategy of social mobilization.

Andres Palma: Alliances with everyone who is willing to join in a process of peaceful, united, democratic mobilization.

Humberto Burotto: I am willing to reach agreement with all sectors which favor the recovery of democracy. Unity is possible only if it is peaceful. These agreements are of a tactical type.

Andres Rengifo: Making it clear that our goal is a Chile for everyone, and that our people are not given to any method of struggle, and with MDP sharing this position, we could be together, but no alliance.

Pablo Andueza: I believe in MDP's real, sincere, effort for agreement, because it is a force that exists, with which we share the determined struggle on behalf of democracy and against the tyrant.

Sergio Micco: The problem is not whether to become allied or not; rather, it is for what purpose, and for what goal. For example, we did so in Concepcion to strengthen the student movement and to advance with the process of democratizing the universities.

XI. With whom in the government are you willing to talk?

Miguel Salazar: With everyone.

Patricio Rivera: With no one.

Delia del Gatto: We are for reaching a solution and, in the context of the National Accord, we are willing to talk with the Armed Forces.

Tomas Jocelyn-Holt: Samuel Lira.

Andres Palma: With anyone.

Humberto Burotto: With all those willing to return to democracy immediately.

Andres Rengifo: With the military structures, with the combined corps of generals.

Pablo Andueza: With all those who are willing to yield and to compromise.

Sergio Micco: I would talk with anyone, because I believe that it is essential to exhaust all the means for understanding.

International

XII. Is it "Yankee imperialism" when the United States exerts pressure on the government.

Miguel Salazar: No.

Patricio Rivera: No. It is a democratic position on the part of the United States.

Delia del Gatto:

Tomas Jocelyn-Holt: No. Pinochet is the antithesis of the values which we all recognize as universal.

Andres Palma: I approve of pressure on behalf of the struggle for human rights and the sovereignty of peoples.

Humberto Burotto: Yes, it still is, even though it may help to overthrow Pinochet.

Andres Rengifo:

Pablo Andueza: Yes, but not when it strives to make human rights effective in Chile.

Sergio Micco: If anyone should intervene in Chile, it must be the international agencies.

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CHILE

POLITICAL YOUTH PARTIES RELEASE MANIFESTO

PY091319 Santiago ANALISIS in Spanish 1-7 Apr 86 p 6

/Text/ The Coordinating Board of the political parties youth has issued this manifesto signed by the following youth leaders: Andres Palma and Miguel Salazar of the Christian Democratic youth; Aljenadro Goic and Jaime Perez de Arce of the Almeyda faction of the Chilean Socialist Party; John Mackinnon and Marcelo Lasagna of the Republican youth; Lina Rivas and Hector Morales of the Communist youth; Jose Luis Godoy and Carlos Martinez of the Liberal youth; Manuel Urrutia and Nelson Salinas of the Socialist youth; Federation (Historic or Mandujano faction); Osvaldo Aguilo and Cristian Garcia, of the Christian left; Eduardo Arrieta and Ricardo Brodsky, of the United Popular Action Movement /MAPU/, Gabriel de la Fuente and Aldo Valle of the Briones faction Socialist Youth Federation; Franklin Alezthier and Gonzalo Verri, of the Humanist Party; Luigi Ciocca and Eduardo Matala of the Social Democratic youth; and Patricio Tombolini and Hugo Manzo, of the Revolutionary Radical youth.

The five-page document is divided into three chapters; for Democracy, for the Social Mobilization, and Concrete Tasks. The following is a summary of the main paragraphs:

"The political organizations that are gathered here affirm democracy as the main principal order of the Chilean political system with which to concretely and regularly recognize the sovereign expression of the people as the only legitimate source of political power."

"Our basic claim is for a political regime sustained by the election of authorities through free, universal, secret, and informed elections chosen by the people among different alternatives. This political regime should have separate branches of government in order to control each other with the aid of the people, in total respect of basic human rights."

"We are convinced that the possibility of politically stabilizing our country at the conclusion of the dictatorship, within a framework of democratic coexistence, does not only depend on respecting regulations democratically agreed upon by the political and community sectors. There are so many legitimate aspirations that the military dictatorship has frustrated, annihilated, and degraded that, most certainly, the demands for bread, work, shelter, housing, health, education, and justice will become unstoppable. It is impossible that they will be satisfactorily met even halfway in a country that refuses to

implement thorough structural changes regarding the distribution of national income, the administration of justice, and the relationship of the armed forces and the forces of order with the civilian society." "We are fully convinced that democratic stability will not be possible in a country characterized by a high concentration of the national wealth in the hands of a few economic groups and transnational enterprises, in a country whose judicial system has not championed basic human rights, in a country whose armed forces have been transformed into the leading political party, the only one with deliberative rights."

"Therefore, we, the concurrent political organizations, express our unswerving willingness to join forces to attain and build a democracy, not merely a political one but also a socioeconomic one, one that is essentially allowing everyone to participate. We, the Chilean youths, want not only a representative government but also a democratic society in which the concept of democracy is not just a slogan but a principle, governing our lives."

For Social Mobilization

"We, the undersigned political youth organizations, state that the restoration of democracy in our country and, thus, the respect of human rights, calls for a political willingness to promote the broadest types of concerted and massive social mobilizations."

"We reject the transition formula for negotiations within timetable provided for in the 1980 Constitution, and we reject Pinochet and the armed forces' continuation in government because this would involve handing over to the dictatorship the management of the democratic transition. Chile's liberty and our people's sovereignty will never be sacrificed at a negotiating table."

"We reject this type of 'Transition' but this does not exclude per se the possibility of holding political negotiations between the armed forces and all the social and political organizations standing for democracy. Indeed, we state that such negotiations must be conducted within the following conditions:

"1) Pinochet's departure from power.

"2) The return of the armed forces to their institutional functions, subordinate to the powers democratically chosen by the people.

"3) The formation of a transitional provisional government.

"4) The creation of a constitutional framework emerging from the free expression of the people's sovereignty.

"Therefore, the youth does not want politics to become militarized (...) We will never give up liberty and democracy. Thus, we reject political crimes and, in order to confront the violence leading to state terrorism, we, the Chilean youth, will respond with new, massive, and strong types of social mobilization."

"These points of agreement on the basic contents of the democracy we desire and social mobilization as an indispensable tool to achieve that goal permit the achievement of one of the basic demands of the Chilean people within the youth circles, namely the political and social agreement of the opposition forces to confront the dictatorship.

"This willingness is expressed by the existence of this young, broad, and pluralistic Coordinating Board, comprising the signatories of this document. These organizations agree to commit their willingness and political activity to strengthening this Coordinating Board, turning it into a tool for mobilization and unity, as proposed by the Chilean youth."

Among the immediate tasks of the Coordinating Board, the manifesto mentions: "To continue making progress in the achievement of nationwide political accord including all the forces that stand for democracy, permitting a political way out for the Chilean crisis. We believe that significant contributions have been made toward achieving such an accord, namely the contribution of the National Accord, and the Manifesto to the Chilean People, which was signed by the Chilean Human Rights Commission, as well as the steps taken by the National Workers Command within the representative of the Chilean List of Demands /Gran Pliego de Chile/.

The youth reassert that "we are committing our most resolute willingness to permanent mobilization."

/12228

CSO: 3348/519

CHILE

INTERIOR MINISTER SPEAKS TO STUDENT LEADERS

PY192112 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 19 Apr 86

/Text/ Interior Minister Ricardo Garcia today analyzed the current situation in Chile in a speech to students at the National Women's Boarding School. The following is a report by our reporter Rosa Sanchez:

/Begin relay/ Interior Minister Ricardo Garcia stated today that Chile is now standing between the democracy sought and wished by the government itself, and the anarchic chaos of those who want to stop the democratic process. The minister made this statement in a speech to hundreds of young students during the second general meeting of secondary student leaders of the metropolitan area.

The meeting, organized by the National Youth Secretariat, was held at the National Women's Boarding School, in the Nunoa neighborhood.

In his speech, the minister exhorted the young people not to let themselves be decided at the present time by those who want to distract them and hinder them from reaching their real goals.

He said that there are those who will tell you that now is the time for violence and violent action. There are also those who will try to tell you that violence and destructive action are justified because the country is not on the road toward democracy. He also said that there are sectors that have invented the sophism that the great dilemma of Chile is whether to have dictatorship or democracy, which is all nonsense, he said.

The interior minister also stressed that in the last few days some people have unjustly raised their banners to solve university problems and have incited students to take over lecture rooms and destroy property, challenging the authorities. He added that there may be many problems at university and academic levels and that it is a natural thing to seek solutions to the problems, but nothing justifies the use of violence, the destruction of the means of education, and the attack on order at the universities, he said.

Minister Garcia stated that Chile is moving toward an orderly democracy and toward a regime which has already been established by the Chileans who wish it and have voted for it. The government is inexorably moving in that direction.

This is a report by the National Radio System. /end relay/

/12228

CSO: 3348/519

MAGAZINE POLL SHOWS PDC WITH MOST SUPPORT

PY120041 Santiago QUE PASA in Spanish 3-9 Apr 86 p 19

/Text/ It is no secret that there has been no political activity in the country since 1973, or that some political parties have continued to operate in secret, or that others simply decided to withdraw from the political arena. The QUE PASA opinion poll has shown that the memory of the average citizen is "in recess" regarding political matters. After 13 years, the political parties that first come to mind among Chileans--according to the poll--are those that existed prior to the military coup. The Christian Democracy /PDC/, the Communist Party /PC/, the Socialist Party /PS/ were mentioned spontaneously by the majority of those who were polled. In general, a tremendous ignorance about new parties compounds the great confusion regarding the old parties.

The PDC, the party that is best-known--77.9 percent mentioned it without hesitating--is also the one that got the greatest percentage of support (41.4 percent), particularly among the middle and lower classes. It is also the party recording the smallest percentage of abstentions, when people were asked to give their opinion of it. The people who were polled placed the PDC in the center-left political spectrum and see it as "an opposition party." This they have perfectly clear in their minds, but they are confused about the relation between the PDC and the MDP /People's Democratic Movement/. Of those polled, 55.2 percent believe that the PDC is a member of the MDP; and 12.4 percent believe that the PDC is a political coalition. A considerable number of people (17.7 percent) are indifferent to the PDC, and the higher percentages are among the young. This contrasts with a 66.4 percent of those polled who believe that the PDC is "the party to which the public feels more attracted. Only 18.9 percent believe that the Communist Party is the second party to which the public feels more attracted.

When answering on a personal basis, those polled rejected the PC (56.2 percent). Those who are categorically against it belong to the upper socioeconomic level, and they range between the ages of 18 and 34. It seems that the PC has a negative image mainly among those who remember 1973 /the military coup/, because the percentage of people who rejected the PC is much higher than those who rejected the MDP (25.3 percent), which is a coalition that belongs to the PC.

The Socialist Party /PS/ is well known, although that may not hold true for its different factions because there was no specific opinions about them.

There is a similar percentage of those who favor and those who oppose it (27.6 percent and 35 percent, respectively); while a good percentage are indifferent (13.4 percent). The PS is identified as a member of the opposition and the leftist political spectrum, but people were confused as to the political coalition to which it belongs. Of those polled 55.3 percent placed it within the Democratic Alliance /AD/; 55.1 percent placed it within the MDP and only 20 percent placed it within the National Accord /figures as heard/ (we must point out that only the Almeyda faction is a member of the MDP; and that the Carlos Briones faction is a member of the AD and the National Accord).

A similar situation occurs with the Radical Party. Of those polled, 26.7 percent listed it among the political parties. A high percentage (34.2 percent) included it, although erroneously, as an MDP member. The Radical Party is best known among the young and those in the upper class. In general, opinion about it are neutral (indifferent).

Social Democracy, which splintered from the Radical Party, is one of the lesser known parties. But the Democratic Intransigency is one of the least known, but of course it is also the newest party.

/12228

CSO: 3348/519

CHILE

PDC DENIES SECRET AGREEMENT WITH PCCH

PY142256 Santiago Radio Chilena in Spanish 1700 GMT 14 Apr 86

/Excerpts/ The Christian Democratic Party /PDC/ at noon today answered the charges by lawyer Ricardo Claro Valdes who in the Radio Chilena Program "Improvising" reported an alleged secret pact between the PDC and the Chilean Communist Party /PCCh/. The PDC has released a declaration confirming the comments made last night to Radio Chilena by Gabriel Valdes, who said that Ricardo Claro's report is incomplete and basically false. Eugenio Ortega, the PDC secretary, said that Ricardo Claro's charges were false.

/Begin Ortega recording/ It is absolutely false that the PDC has a secret pact to negotiate with the PCCh. The PDC position is clear, unanimous, and very well known by the entire country. The PDC does not have any kind of pact or political alliance, either secret or public, with the PCCh. We deny the existence of any type of document referring to a secret agreement with the PCCh. The fact that Claro used partial and wrong information from a working meeting of the PDC National Council, which had other objectives and was aimed at preparing a new national council meeting, should be strongly repudiated.
/end recording/

Ortega said that the PDC position has been reiterated several times, that the PDC position is to strengthen the Democratic Alliance, develop the National Accord and support the demands of the social organizations. He also said that the PDC is against violence and terrorism and that the choice nowadays is between dictatorship and democracy. Ortega added that the PDC regrets that Ricardo Claro, who has shown a position attitude for the recovery of democracy, has now served the interests of the dictatorship.

/12228

CSO: 3348/519

GUATEMALA

GOVERNMENT DECIDES TO RENEGOTIATE FOREIGN DEBT

Guatemala City EL GRAFICO in Spanish 10 Feb 86 p 2

[Text] The Finance Minister, Dr Rodolfo Paiz Andrade, announced yesterday that Guatemala will renegotiate its foreign debt, but admitted that talks on the matter are still in the preliminary stage.

The minister said that Guatemala recognizes the need to renegotiate its debt and to refinance the terms of some of its credits. But at this point, only preliminary discussions have taken place.

However, eventually it will be necessary to make formal proposals in order to achieve renegotiations, he said.

Talk of New Taxes Premature

Dr Paiz Andrade described any attempt to speak about new taxes as premature. At this point, it is too soon to predict which tax rates, types and volumes will prevail.

Of one thing we can be sure, he added, and that is that the government is working to create a plan that will not affect the people adversely, on the one hand. That is, a plan that will permit Guatemala's development, in terms of stimulating production and generating economic wellbeing.

The minister said that, within the process of proposing plans to restructure the economy, officials have emphasized the need to reach consensus at three levels.

One is the level of internal consensus within the governmental sector. Another level pertains to consensus within other sectors of the economy, as well as sectors that affect the economy and play a role in society. Finally, there is the international sector.

Dr Paiz Andrade said that he is sure that understanding exists within the private sector, and added that in order to achieve the announced process of consensus, officials will explain the nature of the entire program.

The plan will involve not only exchange and fiscal policies, but will also define the role of each sector.

He added that we are talking about a whole feeling that the government should correct the distortions that have existed in the economy, reduce monetization and curb inflation.

These are ambitious goals and objectives, he feels, but he believes that what the people expect of Guatemala is proposals and change.

8631

CSO: 3248/317

COFFEE GROWERS ALARMED BY CRISIS BLAMED ON EXCHANGE SYSTEM

Guatemala City EL GRAFICO in Spanish 11 Feb 86 p 5

[Article by Joaquin Medina Bermejo]

[Text] National coffee growers lack funds for the agricultural supplies that they need to continue producing coffee in this country, said Gregorio Padilla, president of the Association of Coffee Growers of Eastern Guatemala (ACOGUA). In a statement yesterday, [10 Feb], Padilla added that this could aggravate the national economic crisis even further, and asked that foreign exchange reserves be freed so that they might be allocated for this purpose.

The producers of coffee, the nation's principal source of foreign currency, are presently experiencing a serious crisis due to the impossibility of obtaining fertilizers and products for fumigation. This is because of the negative impact of the exchange system on coffee growers.

The president of ACOGUA stated that protests made by the Guatemalan coffee growers seek the goal of a unified exchange system. This would mean that the same amounts in quetzales would be paid for dollars remitted for exports of coffee as they would for other products.

"This is what we seek: if we sell a quintal of coffee for \$100, we want to be paid the equivalent in quetzales. At present, we are being treated unfairly. Unlike other sectors, we are paid at a rate based on official parity between the dollar and the quetzal, which is one to one," he said.

"We need to make the present administration listen to us. Short-range measures should be taken soon so that we will not lose faith in the new leadership. We believe that the new administration should define its economic policies clearly and cease affecting primarily the nation's most productive sectors. We coffee growers are unanimous in the hope that this government will handle things better than the previous governments have done," Padilla explained.

8631

CSO: 3248/317

MASONIC BODY ARGUES FOR END TO PAYMENTS ON FOREIGN DEBT

Mexico City EXCELSIOR in Spanish 17 Mar 86 STATES section pp 1, 2

[Text] Acapulco, Guerrero, 16 Mar--The lodges of the Mexican Masonic organization affiliated with the Independent Universal Rite came out in favor of canceling the debt to foreign banks, "because, with the interest paid to date, that obligation to those speculating with our economy has doubled," as one of its leaders, Grand Master Miguel Perez Guadarrama, commented.

Gabriel Romero Arana, Maria del Carmen Navarro, and Javier Villanueva, other masters, argued that a moratorium would only deter the payment, including interest, but that the correct course of action should be "not to pay a cent, so that it will be possible to rebuild our economy, which is in a depressed state, to the detriment of the majority of people."

The foregoing statements were made at the swearing-in of Virma de la Fuente de Cortina as president of Liberal Women and of Fernando Padilla Mendez as state president of the National Confederation of Liberal Organizations, during a ceremony which took place last night.

No More Church Interference

The Masonic leaders also remarked that the interference of the national and international clergy in our political activity should be curbed because, according to our Constitution, there is a separation of Church and State, and the Church should hold its services inside its churches, "inasmuch as priests do not have a right to a voice or vote in our democratic struggle."

At this ceremony, the Liberal women joined the Institutional Revolutionary Party's National Confederation of Popular Organizations; for which reason the state leader of that PRI sector, Hermilio Mejia Estrada, gave them a vote of confidence.

2909

CSO: 3248/328

MEXICO

CONCANACO VICE PRESIDENT OPPOSES FOREIGN DEBT MORATORIUM

Mexico City EXCELSIOR (STATES section) in Spanish 19 Mar 86 pp 1, 6

[Text] Ciudad Victoria, Tamaulipas, 18 Mar--Today, the vice president of the Confederation of National Chambers of Commerce [CONCANACO], Armando Amin Rodriguez, declared himself opposed to a moratorium on Mexico's foreign debt, because it "would mean isolating ourselves from the international community, and its results would be disastrous."

That measure would only radicalize the country's economic problem, and would upset its development structures. He claimed that the debt problem, "rather than frightening us, should motivate us."

Amin Rodriguez, a candidate for the presidency of the Confederation of National Chambers of Commerce, commented on the statements made by private enterprise regarding the crisis besetting the country, stressing: "They were not made with the desire to be troublesome; we are doing this in a responsible manner, based on the free atmosphere in which we are living."

He said that the direction taken by President Miguel de la Madrid in the economic area is the proper one. Nevertheless, he came out in favor of selling all those parastate companies which, because they are unproductive, are a burden to the treasury, as the businessman remarked.

Foreign Capital Should Not Be Taboo

He cautioned that the entry of foreign capital into the country should cease to be considered taboo: "It is a priority to channel foreign investment into strategic areas for development and social benefit."

He also called for the decentralization of tourism, because it should not be concentrated in beach and shore areas, nor in the Federal District, but rather should extend to interior cities and towns which have a great deal to offer.

Moreover, he observed that, if elected by the country's 260 Chambers of Commerce in the elections on 28 May, he would place emphasis on the development of trade in the border market which, taking advantage of the tariff facilities, "could triangulate exports. It is a gold mine for commercial development, with its proximity to the United States."

2909

CSO: 3248/328

15 May 1986

MEXICO

CIJANO JUAREZ BISHOP CALLS FOR PRI FIDELITY TO DEMOCRACY

Mexico City LA NACION in Spanish 15 Mar 86 p 31

[LA NACION, national organ of the National Action Party, identifies the author simply as: Manuel Talamas Camandari. For related article, see JPRS LATIN AMERICAN REPORT of 6 Feb 86 (JPRS-LAM-86-015), p 111]

[Text] A kind person graciously sent me the book containing PRI's [Institutional Revolutionary Party] basic Documents.

At the outset, I found in that book a quotation taken from a speech by Miguel de la Madrid. Here it is: "The Institutional Revolutionary Party is still upholding the political ideology of the Mexican Revolution in an energetic, renewed fashion. We have the best planks the best programs, the best organization, and the best people."

Based on such a statement, a mind with a moderate capacity for criticism would immediately draw a very obvious conclusion, favoring the establishment of a real democracy in our nation: If PRI has the best propositions, the best programs, the best organization, and the best people, then it need not be an official party; consequently, it does not need to be backed by and almost identified with the government either, nor do the municipal, state, and federal budgets need to cover most of its enormous operating and electoral propaganda expenses, much less resorting so often to electoral procedures which it manipulates itself, needing even less to resort to fraud, known to all the people.

The honorable president's claims provide solid grounds for insisting on the righteous civic endeavor of fighting to enable us Mexicans to soon embark upon genuine democracy, wherein the revolutionary slogan which cost so many lives and which we still read at the bottom of all official documents: effective suffrage, may become a reality. The president's statements are actually in favor of a real democracy, that is, a political system in which there is no party virtually identified with the government, nor use of government leaders for the benefit of that party, much less fraudulent electoral practices. I shall explain why.

There is a philosophical principle as obvious as it is fundamental, which is quite pertinent here: "That is good becomes desirable by itself alone." This

means that what is good, precisely because it is good and only because it is good, becomes desirable, without having to resort to anything extraneous or added to itself; because if it needed something extraneous, this would prove that it is not truly good.

Now then, if what is good becomes desirable by itself alone, imagine how much more desirable what is the best of all would become by itself alone!

So if the PRI planks, programs, organization, and people are the best, then they become desired by the citizens of themselves alone. And if they become desired by the citizens of themselves alone, why resort to the party's official status and to the government's backing and to the use of public budgets and to the manipulation of groups and fraudulent electoral processes and procedures which run counter to the very essence of an authentic democracy?

One concludes something else from what has been said: That the official status, and government support, and the use of public budgets for its benefit, and the manipulation and resorting to fraudulent procedures are causing PRI as well as democracy itself extremely serious harm.

Because, by virtue of the philosophical principle that "what is good becomes desirable by itself alone," PRI must confront a fundamental dilemma which it cannot elude, owing to its unavoidable logical force: If I am the best party of all, and hence am desirable to the citizens by myself alone, why do I maintain the official status and all the other practices which are corrupt and antidemocratic? And if I am not the best party, by what right do I declare myself official and almost identify myself with the government, and use public budgets, and manipulate the elections, and resort to fraudulent activities?

As my readers can attest, it is the distorted Mexican political system that urgently needs improvement, until it deserves to be accredited as a genuine democracy. Improving the system, letting the parties duly comprising it, whatever their mark may be, and then it will be a pleasure to recognize the one which receives the majority of the votes honestly and impartially, whatever its initials may be, as the winner: in this way, the people's sovereignty will be a reality.

Finally, I wish to note that I have made this stringent logical reflection because I am convinced of what Our Lord Jesus Christ proclaimed: Only "the truth will set you free" (John 8:32). Therefore, we must transform our present political system into a democracy, so as not to be dissociated from the truth.

DIARIO DE JUAREZ, 8 Jan 86.

2909

CSO: 3248/327

MEXICO

NATION'S GRASSROOTS CHURCH COMMUNITIES MEET IN OAXACA

2,700 Representatives Attend

Mexico City LA JORNADA in Spanish 15 Feb 86 p 5

[Excerpt] The 12th National Meeting of Grassroots Church Communities [CEBs] took place in Oaxaca from 5 to 9 February. Over 2,700 representatives from the nine regions in which this increasingly strong Church movement has been set up throughout the entire country, in 11 work cells, each with approximately 250 persons (Indians, peasants, workers, students, underemployed, unemployed, housewives, and pastoral agents), distributed among all of the city's parishes and churches, held dialogue and made decisions relating to their missionary, prophetic nature, one of service to the Church in Mexico.

Present, in addition to the archbishop of Oaxaca, was the archbishop of Jalapa and president of the Bishops Conference, Msgr Sergio Obeso, as well as the bishops of San Cristobal de las Casas, Tehuantepec, Tabasco, Ciudad Guzman, and La Tarahumara, and members of the Jesus Maria prelacy in El Nayar.

In an ecclesiastical mood, but also with a clearcut, critical view on the current situation in the country and the Church, using ordinary language illustrated by ballads and dramatizations, on the afternoon of 8 February they submitted their conclusions at a heavily attended ceremony held in the spacious cloister of the Shrine of Our Lady of Sorrows.

They could not allow the struggle and the hunger strike of the teachers from SNTE's [National Trade Union of Education Workers] Local 22 on behalf of the democratization of their union go by unnoticed, unanimously demanding the assumption of a Christian position. They did so on 8 February, in a message which the archbishop of Oaxaca released to the state and national press.

Criticism of 'System'

Mexico City DOCUMENTACION E INFORMACION CATOLICA in Spanish 13 Mar 86 pp 165-166

[The text of the following "Message" was also published, with slight differences in the numbering of the paragraphs, in LA NACION, national organ of the National Action Party, of 15 March 1986, pp 14-15.]

[Text] Editor's Note: For some time, we have been deploring professional agitation among the teachers of Oaxaca. On the occasion of the holding of the 12th National Meeting of Grassroots Church Communities, convened in Oaxaca itself, from 5 to 9 February 1986, the 'CEBs' delegates sent the following

Message From the Grassroots Church Communities of Mexico to the Teachers of Local 22 Affiliated with the National Trade Union of Education Workers (SNTE)

1. For over a year, the Archdiocese of Oaxaca has been following the trade union situation with concern; it has made an effort to understand the causes of it and, as a Church, has sought to provide a response.
2. In fact, there have already been some demonstrations of this, receiving with interest those of you who have desired to provide direct information; and some of our pastoral agents have gone with their spokesmen to learn about your situation more thoroughly, expressing our willingness to hold religious services with you when you have requested it of us.
3. Although we are aware of the presence and participation in your movement of state teachers who profess to be Catholic, in this message we address all the teachers in SNTE's Local 22.
4. On the occasion of the holding of the 12th National Meeting of Grassroots Church Communities in Oaxaca, many of us Catholics from all over the country have now been greatly impressed, directly, by your struggle on behalf of trade union democracy.
5. Hence, we have felt it necessary to say a word to you in the light of the Gospel of the Lord Jesus, thus responding to the requests that many of you have made to us recently.
6. We in the Grassroots Church Communities, as living parts of the Church, feel the need to share your difficulties. Moved by the word of God, we are committed to the construction of an organized, just, participatory, and free society on all levels, which will protect and foster the legitimate interests of the poor, weak people, forming the vast majority in our nation.
7. Although we are not institutionally identified with any movement or party in particular, we know that our actions in the concrete search for the common welfare inevitably have political repercussions.
8. Despite the limitations of time, during these past few days we have also engaged in considering your problem.
9. As a result of our own analysis, and in the light of our own experience, the Gospel and the Magisterium [teaching] of our Church, we have discovered in your struggle the following positive elements which are urgently needed at present in our Mexican reality:

10. A) Your right to association, to participation in the decisions that concern you, to social justice, and to freedom, as well as to honest, responsible government administration (cf. Puebla '79, No 1272).

11. B) Your right and obligation to "freely create organizations to defend and promote your interests" (cf. Ibidem, No 1163), thereby contributing to the construction of a just, democratic Mexico.

12. As Mexican Christians, we esteem with all their value, those legal peaceful means that you have assumed in your struggle to attain your just demands under the present difficult circumstances in our country and in your union. This action is added to other efforts being expended at present on behalf of the people's organization and participation.

13. We have been touched in particular by your hunger strikes, and the extremes to which you have been led in them as a result of the insensitivity, intransigence, and even cynicism of certain union leaders in our nation.

14. You have thereby also made evident once again the lack of respect for life on the part of the system in which we find ourselves, aggravating the hunger of the majority of the people. At this 12th Meeting, we have again sadly witnessed its mechanisms for death, foisting the high cost of the crisis on the Indians, peasants, workers, and unemployed, as a burden.

15. We have confirmed the authenticity of your hunger strike, and you may rest assured that your sacrifice has not been futile. It has prompted us, per se, and other people of good will, to reflect on your motives. Fasting is an ancient Christian practice which, in addition to its ritualistic and penitential features, also has a clearcut sense of censure.

16. Nevertheless, after over 250 hours of fasting, and in view of the deaf, dumb, and blind attitude of the authorities in charge, with acknowledgment and respect, we as Christians urge you fraternally to reconsider, from an ethical standpoint, whether it is rightful to maintain to such extremes this type of struggle which irreversibly jeopardizes the integrity of your health and even of your valuable lives.

17. We also encourage you to seek constantly within your own organization positions and mechanisms based on just, equitable participation, transcending any individual interest or manipulation, as well as to foster unity amid your legitimate union and political differences.

18. We hold in esteem the corrections that you yourselves have made in some of your methods of struggle that have caused inconvenience. And we urge you to be creative in the search for other types of action that will heighten the sympathy and solidarity of broad sectors of the people. In particular, we ask you to have, at all times and as a priority, a deepseated concern for the problems and needs of the majority of the people, with deep respect for their religious, cultural, and ethnic values, especially in the Indian communities which you serve.

19. We also wish to tell you that we, the thousands of Catholics attending this 12th National Meeting of Grassroots Church Communities as representatives, have felt stimulated by your witness, and we encourage you to persevere in the pursuit of just goals and legitimate means. And we call upon you to maintain a constant position of good judgment that will keep you from provocation and confrontation.

20. Let us together make efforts to build, with justice, a really peaceful and free society that will make the Kingdom of God more present among us.

Oaxaca, Oax, 8 February 1986.

Those responsible for the Message: representatives participating in the 12th National Meeting of Grassroots Church Communities in Mexico.

Responsible for the publication: Bartolome Carrasco Briseno, Archbishop of Oaxaca.

Peace Tied to Justice

Mexico City EXCELSIOR (STATES section) in Spanish 11 Feb 86 pp 1, 4

[Text] Oaxaca, Oax, 10 February--The bishops attending the closing of the National Meeting of Grassroots Church Communities, held in this city, agreed in asserting that, so long as there is no justice, there cannot be peace; hence, there are only dark storm-clouds of violence in sight for the coming elections for state governor, state congressmen, and municipal mayors in the state.

Bishop Arturo Lona Reyes, from the diocese of Tehuantepec, claimed that, in the southeastern part of the country, unlike the situation in the north, the left has become more strengthened by PRI's negligence than by any action of its own, "because the government party has kept intact the enclaves of the 'caciques' traditional power; and therefore, the people, repudiating them, have to become affiliated with the alternative that will respond to their interests and aspirations for democracy."

He noted that, in view of this, it would be difficult for honest elections to take place, because the people will never agree to let their rights be trampled upon at the election polls.

He declared that certain evangelical sects are promoting preeminently political slogans in the Indian areas, and are seeking to divide the people, weakening their unity and traditions; and that, for this reason, the intervention of the federal and state government is necessary, before they attain their goal, undermining our roots and harming the national identity.

60,000 Starving Indians

Bishop Braulio Sanchez, for his part, reported that in the Sierra Mixe, the area where he has his diocese, over 60,000 Indians are suffering from hunger and putting up with the most ferocious "cacique" rule in memory.

He disclosed that, in this location, the hoarding of fertile land and the excessive felling of woods are carried out with complete impunity, and that the respective authorities do not consider themselves knowledgeable regarding it. Only a small group of families (such as that of Federal Deputy Mauro Rodriguez, which has become wealthy and kept the Indian population living under extremely poor conditions in a state of oppression) can use the land as they wish.

Bishop Braulio Sanchez stressed that the entire population of the Sierra Mixe is submerged in poverty and the victim of the political and economic control in one of the regions with an enormous potential in the form of natural resources, which are in the hands of "caciques."

2909

CSO: 3248/329

NICARAGUA

HUPER ARGUELLO VIEWS U.S. 'EMBARGO', IMF, MIXED ECONOMY

PM151231 Stockholm SVENSKA DAGBLADET in Swedish 30 Mar 86 p 5

[Interview with Nicaraguan Finance Minister William Huper Arguello by Leif Bergstrom: "Nicaragua: Toilet Paper is Hard Currency in War Economy" -- no date given]

[Text] Managua -- The twisting line outside the food store is long. The customers are waiting in the burning sun for a chance to buy a loaf of bread a few cordobas cheaper than elsewhere.

There is bread, but as in the case of other foodstuffs it has increased dramatically in price. Some 6 and 1/2 years after the revolution toilet paper and deodorants are hard currency. Panes of glass and car tires are almost impossible to get hold of. Industries have problems in finding replacement parts for their worn-out machinery.

The war against the contra rebels is costing this developing nation a great deal of money. It has created a wartime economy in Nicaragua, and the U.S. trade embargo is making the supply of goods more difficult.

Last year inflation was 300 percent. In January wages were increased by 100 percent and 3 weeks ago they were raised by a further 50 percent.

"The major problem is the war. It is impossible to analyze the situation without returning to this fact. The accumulated cost of the war, including economic losses in terms of the damage done and a reduced coffee harvest last year, was \$2 billion up to last December," Finance Minister William Huper Arguello said in an interview with SVENSKA DAGBLADET.

He gave the reminder that at the International Court in the Hague Nicaragua has reserved the right to submit at a later date an application for damages from the United States for the losses.

Huper sits in the national palace which, when it was occupied by Eden Pastora, became a symbol of the Sandinistas' revolt against the Somoza dictatorship. But Pastora later defected and now leads one of the rebel movements fighting against Sandinism.

Beside Huper there is a personal computer of U.S. manufacture. It was brought into the country by someone working at the Swedish consulate who helped the Sandinistas to design tax return forms on Swedish lines. But Huper assured me that the computer was delivered 2 years ago -- before the U.S. trade embargo.

The embargo was introduced last year, but the finance minister said that the U.S. boycott began earlier than that -- as early as 1983, when the quotas for U.S. imports of sugar cane from Nicaragua was cut from 60,000 to 6,000 tons.

The country has found other markets for its goods and it imports spare parts from U.S. subsidiaries around the world instead of directly from the parent companies. Shipping bananas to Belgium now costs more than shipping them to the United States in the past, and the price of imported goods is rising. Thus the Nicaraguan economy is being squeezed from both sides.

"The embargo has hurt us. But I think that the measure came at a time when Nicaragua was better equipped to survive it than any other country in Latin America. We had already succeeded in broadening and diversifying our trading relations. For example, in 1981 some 30 percent of our imports came from the United States; in 1985 this figure was down to 15 percent," Huper said.

The shortage of goods is more the effect of a shortage of dollars than of the trade boycott. The leftist Sandinistas tried for several years to stick to an unrealistic currency exchange rate. This gave birth to an unchecked black market. But last year a parallel rate was introduced with the government's sanction. This gives the country three different exchange rates. Every visitor to Nicaragua is forced at the airport to change \$60 at the official rate of 70 cordobas to the dollar. The parallel rate is 900 cordobas. But the supply of dollars does not meet demand. The black market rate still exists and is as much as 1,900 cordobas.

"The exchange offices have a turnover of around \$500,000 per month -- money over which we had no control in the past. We also believe that the black market exchange rate has risen less than it would otherwise have done, because the parallel course acts as sort of guide for it too," Huper said.

But the Nicaraguans who want to buy dollars at the exchange offices often find that they have run out of the green notes. The Sandinistas have introduced a system under which a customer's need of dollars is assessed.

Businessmen who need to buy raw materials or equipment abroad, Nicaraguans who have to travel abroad for medical care, and dentists who need amalgam are among the categories given priority. Others are reduced to using the black market, so a large amount of their money disappears to Miami for the purchase of goods in short supply or for a pleasanter life for the well-off.

"If we only bring in \$350 million for our exports and we need \$500 million to import the most necessary things, the sum does not add up," the finance minister said.

The country's foreign debt amounts to \$4.5 billion. With the small amount of exports the country has, paying off the debt seems like a hopeless task -- a situation Nicaragua shares with other Latin American countries with different political systems. But Huper seems to face the issue calmly:

"It is impossible to pay off our foreign debt; the equation which could succeed with that piece of arithmetic simply does not exist. But it is not only impossible to pay it off; it is also impossible for the lenders to get their money back" [as published]

In its economic war the United States has prevented the Interamerican Development Bank, IDB from lending to the Sandinistas, and Managua has not even asked the IMF for a loan:

"We know what economic measures they demand before they will give a loan," Huper said, alluding to demands for belt-tightening which even conservative regimes find difficult to accept.

Like other Sandinistas, Huper assured me that the regime is determined to guarantee the continued existence of the mixed economy. Critics say that they see in confiscations and in the content of economic policy a trend in the direction of a purely Marxist economy.

The finance minister said that the majority of new investments today are made by the state, but that this does not reflect a hostility toward private initiatives. He said that the state's share of the GNP is 40 percent.

"We would also welcome foreign investments, but it is difficult to attract money to Central America today. If you had \$1 million, would you bring it to Nicaragua?" he asked rhetorically.

Time after time he returned to what other politicians inside and outside the government and what ordinary people also have said to me: The country's future can only be built in earnest when the war against the rebels has been won.

How this future will look depends, foreign observers say, in part on how strongly Leninist the faction is which at that point has most weight within the Sandinista regime.

Huper said that Nicaragua is a developing country and that this means limitations.

"The economy has to rely on export-directed resources, mainly agriculture. It is impossible to imagine a Nicaragua filled with advanced petrochemical industry within the foreseeable future. But it would be better if we could manufacture finished garments instead of just the cloths."

He said that the country's leaders have studied development models from many countries. But he claimed -- like many people in positions of responsibility in developing countries -- that the government is seeking solutions unique to the country.

"We are very pragmatic. In economics you are forced to do what is within the bounds of possibility."

Foreign observers say that this is a new-found realism, that during its first years the regime lived beyond its means to fulfill some of the revolution's promises and extend health care and education. Last year there was a tightening in the economy. The result is a latent dissatisfaction which observers see as perhaps the greatest threat to the regime.

But they note that up to now the contras and the rest of the opposition have been unable to any extent to win any victories in the battle for public opinion on this or any other issue.

/12929

CSO: 3248/382

NICARAGUA

PSC PARTY ON SIGNING OF CONTADORA DOCUMENT

PA151643 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1830 GMT 14 Apr 86

[By Filadelfo Martinez]

[Text] Managua, 14 Apr (ACAN-EFE)--The Nicaraguan Social Christian Party [PSC] has stated that the Sandinists' position of not signing the Contadora document as long as the United States helps the "contras" is designed to "make time" in order not to commit itself to a process of democratization.

An official PSC statement released today says that Nicaragua "is demanding" the "immediate compliance" of all of the provisions in the document for peace and cooperation in Central America proposed by Contadora (Colombia, Mexico, Panama, and Venezuela).

The statement stresses that this compliance must especially apply to the democratization of Nicaragua.

Last Saturday, Nicaragua agreed to sign, on 6 June, the regional peace treaty that began to be drafted 3 years ago "so long as before that date U.S. aggression against this country has ceased totally."

According to the PSC, the Sandinists in order to comply with the document, must open a national dialogue.

The dialogue, says the PSC, must be based on the peace proposal presented on 30 January, by 6 of Nicaragua's opposition parties, including the Independent Liberal Party (PLI), a member of the Nicaraguan National Assembly.

"The refusal to sign the Contadora document by the Daniel Ortega administration appears to indicate that that government believes the Contadora Group's pacification process has ended," the Social Christians said.

The opposition party adds that [the Sandinists] "are gearing up, as on other occasions, to jump to a different forum, Guatemala's and the Central American Parliament, to continue to make time without a genuine desire to reach concrete commitments regarding democratization and regional peace."

The dissidents indicate that the Latin American democracies "must not allow" the vacuum produced by their lack of "efficiency and assertiveness" to be filled by "imperialist U.S. intervention."

"Nor should Latin America allow the definitive establishment of Soviet imperial power in Nicaragua."

The Social Christians welcome the world's solidarity with the struggle to establish "a Western-style democracy" in Nicaragua.

The members of the opposition acknowledge that "the world's democrats cannot struggle in isolation while the members of the communist world demonstrate solidarity with one another."

"We believe that support for disarmament and expulsion of the foreign imperial presence helps our peoples and helps us safeguard our sovereignty," the Social Christians maintain.

The Sandinist government warned last Saturday that Nicaragua "is being attacked by the world's most powerful imperial power (United States). No country would ever accept to disarm under these circumstances."

/8918

CS0: 3248/355

NICARAGUA

ETHNIC GROUPS IN EXILE FORM POLITICAL PARTY

FA040111 San Jose LA REPUBLICA in Spanish 26 Mar 86 p 3

[Text] Five Nicaraguan ethnic groups in exile have agreed to form the Social Democratic Unity Party [Partido Unidad Social Democrata--PUSOL] of the Atlantic coast, during a meeting held in Puerto Limon, Costa Rica.

The agreement was reached by leaders of the Miskitos, Sumos, Ramas, Mestizos and Creoles, "to struggle as a single party against Somozaism-communism."

Using the slogan "if we stay united...united we will win," they signed an official communique "to be distributed among the population of the Atlantic coast and the democratic countries lovers of peace and justice."

They also warned "all those persons who have negative thoughts, that this is not the time to continue manipulating the people of the coast, because we are not going to accept any more lies and abuses from them, we demand that they respect us, so that we can respect them."

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CS: 3248/345

JPRS-LAM-86-042
15 May 1986

NICARAGUA

BOLANOS: PRIVATE SECTOR CONTROLLED BY STATE

San Jose LA NACION (NICARAGUA HOY supplement) in Spanish 1 Feb 86 pp 1C, 3C

[Interview with Ramiro Gurdian Bolanos, member of Nicaraguan Democratic Coordination, in Costa Rica; date of interview not specified]

[Text] [Question] As a member of Nicaraguan Democratic Coordination [CDN], how do you view the fact that the Social Christian Party [PSC] is engaged in a dialogue with the FSLN [Sandinist National Liberation Front] without the consent of this alliance?

[Answer] The CDN has certainly criticized the PSC's participation in these so-called talks, but we have received detailed reports from the PSC and actually, there have been some talks at the Spanish Embassy, which I would not even call a dialogue, but rather an innocuous matter of no importance; it is just that the FSLN has mounted an international campaign to give the impression that it is carrying on a dialogue with the "opposition." We know for certain that none of that took place. We trust the PSC and believe that it will not get involved in any game. Those were some low-level talks.

[Question] But doesn't the fact that they took place at the Spanish Embassy have something to do with Spain's call for opening negotiations between the government and the opposition?

[Answer] We met with the Spanish minister of foreign affairs and he stated at length that the only thing Spain has done is to provide its embassy in case anyone wanted to talk, but that there has been no participation by the Spanish Government. He also put his embassy at our disposal for any future matter, but called special attention to this affair in view of the importance the FSLN has tried to give to it. We have even heard statements from government members such as Vice President Sergio Ramirez, but we know that absolutely nothing happened. On the other hand, we have heard very strong statements by the Independent Liberal Party (PLI) that the FSLN has no desire to seek a public resolution.

[Question] In view of the constant expropriations of recent years, what percentage of companies is really government-owned and what percentage is still in private hands?

[Answer] I believe that the FSLN is still putting out propaganda that 50 percent of companies are still part of the private sector. But we maintain that the private sector does not exist in Nicaragua, only in the mind of the

More or less 50 percent of companies are government-owned and the other 50 percent is called the "private sector" by the FSLN, but we do not call it the private sector. It is true that we own these means of production, farms, factories and all the rest; but actually we do everything the government tells us to do. The government tells you what to plant, and if you don't plant it, the government tells you it will confiscate your farm; the government tells you what financing it is going to give you and that is what you get; the government sets the prices of raw materials for you, it even tells you if it's going to sell you raw materials; it gives you permission to buy a simple battery for a tractor or a tire for a jeep to be used on your farm. The government gives you a wage scale, but these are not minimum wages, rather they are maximum wages; there are no categories that will pay more than you must pay workers. The government sets the prices of all goods, both for export and for domestic consumption. The government is the major producer, so really then, what decisions are left for employers to make? Even if private enterprise exists, the good thing is that the individual employer, no matter how inventive, he puts his ingenuity to work to see how things can be done better, but there it is impossible to put such ingenuity to work; the only thing to do is to use ingenuity on certain levels to see how to maintain a business within the in general terms private enterprise does not exist. All the property of companies are in the hands of the government and we are merely emissaries of our own companies, thus private enterprise is a myth. We are merely government administrators in the companies.

[Question] After a short half-hour flight, you have gone from a totalitarian country in which repression is the order of the day to a democratic country in the midst of a colorful election campaign. How do you view this abrupt change?

[Answer] It is a great lesson you see here, you even see the banner of one party and the banner of another party flying from the same building. I feel it as a carnival of public-spiritedness. In the news media we see a vigorous campaign of all political parties, including the communist party, and although this is even more upsetting: how is it possible for us to be so close and yet so far away? That is, so close in terms of distance and so far in terms of the system in which we live. I believe it is good for Nicaragua to be next to Costa Rica, because having a democracy bordering on a totalitarian country in which they are trying to establish a Marxist-Leninist system, and have made many efforts to do so, I believe that the only way to a Marxist system is democracy. Sandinism must also be very good as a result of bordering on a country in which total freedom is enjoyed. We have had many Nicaraguans living here, and we know there are a great many of them learning from this democracy for the future, when we will return to Nicaragua to put it into practice, since I am convinced that all the Nicaraguans will return to Nicaragua, because we are going to change from Sandinism to a last because, in the final analysis, it is a regime that is based on fear because the only alternative it provides is violence and death, and the entire world is aware of what kind of government it is.

not move quickly to try to provide political elbow room, and room for freedom, then really it has no other future except to fall.

[Question] What factors would be essential for you to begin to believe that the FSLN has begun a genuine liberalization of Nicaragua and what gratuitous concessions could there be in a tactical or false liberalization?

[Answer] I sincerely believe that the FSLN will attempt a tactical and false liberalization. Speaking for myself, the mere fact that Omar Cabezas was appointed chief of State Security instead of Lenin Cerna is indicative. He was said to be in New York at a meeting of poets and writers, and then came the announcement that he had been appointed chief of State Security. And so begins the impact of an attempt at deception abroad. We have seen that when they get into crises, they try to project an image of openness abroad, but that little game is going to end. We would consider some steps to be in the right direction if the FSLN were to take into account, for example, to begin with, the CDN document entitled "Free Elections, a Step Toward Democracy," the first point of which was separation of state and party. That implies that the army and police would be for Nicaragua and not for the party, that the Sandinist Neighborhood Committees (CDS) would not be an organ of the party. It implies that they should restore the media; it implies that they should give back BARRICADA, for even it is theirs, only because they stole it, it should be for the nation. We view favorably the independence of powers and that the Supreme Court should really function. For example, in Nicaragua, which is a country whose biggest problems are agrarian or political, Nicaraguans have no access to those two sectors, rather there are the anti-Somoza People's Courts on one hand and the agrarian courts of Agrarian Reform on the other; both derive their authority from the executive branch of the government and not from the judicial. We have said that we farmers are treated worse than criminals, because if someone kills or robs or commits any common law crime, he can petition the courts three times; he has access to the judicial branch of the government and to the Supreme Court of Justice. Farmers are still under the jurisdiction of the executive branch. They would have to punish Mr Wheelock and send him packing. They would have to remove the minister of agrarian reform, because in any normal, ordinary country if a man is minister for 6 years and everything continues to be a disaster, he is removed. Other measures that we would view as positive would be: genuine respect for human rights; respect for the church; freedom of movement and association, that is, all those basic requirements that exist in any democracy. But we are not going to be satisfied with palliative measures and, unfortunately, since the FSLN is incapable of providing such a genuine liberalization, any liberalization has to be false.

11915

CSO: 3248/321

NICARAGUA

'DEFINITION' OF PRIVATE PROPERTY URGED

Managua LA PRENSA in Spanish 20 Mar 86 p 6

[Text] The laws governing each type of private property in Nicaragua must be defined and delimited, so that all types may coexist harmoniously in Nicaragua's mixed economy. This is the view concurred in by various political leaders of different leanings.

Now that debate is about to begin on the content of Nicaragua's Political Constitution, it becomes necessary to take these viewpoints into account.

Presently, the Sandinist Government is asking the farming producers and the farm and city workers to double their efforts to increase production; but [the existence of] private property must be guaranteed.

Political leader Dr Eduardo Coronado Perez expresses his view as follows:

In Nicaragua, private property must exist with a social purpose, and [its rights] must be of a permanent nature, as is the case with cooperative, statal and personal property, but they must be defined to avoid mistakes.

The [property rights of] large-, medium- and small-sized producers must be fully guaranteed by legal provisions assuring them of economic, political and social stability; and they must be safe from arbitrary confiscations or interventions on the part of the state.

Only by increasing the national farming output will it be possible to stem the tide of inflation and speculation in the prices of staple products.

Referring to the question of private property, Dr Luis Rivas Leiva, secretary general of the Social Democratic Party, has this to say:

Socialist economic policy does not mean state economic power, but rather, on the contrary, allows the forces of the free marketplace to develop to the utmost possible; in this way, it facilitates the fullest possible effective development of the economy, and state planning is applied wherever necessary.

All economic power, whether private, mixed or statal, must be shared and must be subject to democratic controls, but, if agricultural development is to be advanced, the state must guarantee private property [rights].

The shortcomings the free marketplace may have do not necessitate its substitution, but rather the counteracting and correcting of those shortcomings, to avoid its self-destruction.

That is, public enterprises must complement the markets of private enterprises, to stimulate competition in those markets and avoid onopolies, and to offer goods and services not offered by private enterprise.

Lawyer Erick Ramirez Benavente, president of the Social Christian Party, expresses the following opinion with regard to private enterprise:

The measures promulgated by the Sandinist Government seek to develop a number of capitalist economic precepts in a country whose disordered, authoritarian and demagogic system does not permit their clear and orderly application.

The Sandinist Government is therefore under an obligation to guarantee [the rights of] private property in the agricultural sector, if agricultural production is to be increased.

This step must be taken immediately if confidence and security are to exist in the agricultural producer sector, which is the only sector that produces food for domestic consumption and foreign exchange through exports.

That is, if agricultural production delays are to be avoided, private, mixed, cooperative and statal types of property must be clearly defined.

9238

CSO: 3248/336

NICARAGUA

FOREIGN EXCHANGE HOUSE ANNOUNCES NEW PROVISIONS

PA232005 Managua EL NUEVO DIARIO in Spanish 22 Apr 86 p 7

[Text] The Exchange House S. A. has reported that as of yesterday, Monday, new regulations will be in effect for the public. According to the new distribution procedure for the sale of dollars and Central American and Mexican currency, 30 travelers, that is, Nicaraguan tourists, and 10 government officials traveling to other countries will be taken care of on Mondays.

On Tuesdays, 30 travelers and 10 business executives will be served; on Wednesday, 30 students studying abroad and 10 independent professionals will be taken care of; on Thursdays, 20 cases will be handled; and on Fridays, 30 businesses, institutions, and industries will be allowed to transact business.

The 60 travelers to be handled on Mondays and Tuesdays will be given a number for service beginning at 0830.

Sick people who have to travel abroad for specific treatment must present certification from their doctor or hospital where they have been receiving treatment.

The Exchange House will take care of business executives and government officials traveling on official business who present a letter from the business or entity they represent. Peddlers must present a valid, original permit from the Central Bank of Nicaragua.

Foreign Exchange Quotations

The dollar is being purchased at the Exchange House for 900 cordobas and sold for 950 cordobas. The Costa Rican colon is purchased for 17 cordobas and sold for 18 cordobas. The Salvadoran colon is purchased for 110 cordobas and sold for 115 cordobas. The Guatemalan quetzal is purchased for 270 cordobas and sold for 285 cordobas, and the Honduran lempira is purchased for 380 cordobas and sold for 400 cordobas.

Important Provisions

The Exchange House S.A. has also announced the other important provisions in order to meet the urgent need for foreign exchange of the APP [People's Ownership Sector] industrial firms, which are agencies of the Industry

Ministry. There is an agreement to sell them \$100,000 monthly, or \$25,000 a week, when warranted, for the purchase of spare parts for factories and equipment.

Likewise, travelers with tickets and expense accounts for travel abroad need a letter from the firm in question. The Exchange House may decide on such applications according to the availability of currency and priority policies, and specifies that this agreement will be applied to producing firms, preferably those involved with exports or items to replace imports.

It has been agreed that the Nicaraguan Chamber of Industries [CADIN] will be able to purchase \$100,000 per month or \$25,000 per week to meet its need for machinery and equipment spare parts in order to maintain continuous production. Emphasis is placed on the fact that all CADIN cases will also be subject to availability and priority policies.

/12929

CSO: 3248/384

NICARAGUA

PRIEST VIEWS SANDINIST TREATMENT OF CHURCH

PA130050 San Jose LA REPUBLICA in Spanish 7 Apr 86 p 6

[Text] The right to evangelize is being suppressed and the activities of the ecclesiastical hierarchy are being very much restricted in Nicaragua where the government expels all priests who identify themselves with the defense of human rights. From February 1982 until now, 17 priests have been expelled, all Catholic publications are being suppressed and masses cannot be broadcast on radio or television. This accusation was made by priest Bismark Carballo at the conclusion of a visit to Costa Rica to receive on behalf of Cardinal Miguel Obando y Bravo an award from the Pro-Democracy Association.

The priest listed the abuses that the Catholic hierarchy and the Catholic Church have suffered in Nicaragua, which is oppressed by a Marxist-Leninist regime.

[Carballo] The main problem is that in 1979 the church demanded that the Sandinist government respect the freedom to evangelize, but the government has always tried to restrict that freedom and has deprived the church of access to the media.

Since 1981, the government has prohibited the broadcasting of masses on television. Later, this prohibition was also extended to the radio. Afterwards, they confiscated the first issue of the bulletin IGLESIA, and on 1 January of this year they closed Radio Catolica.

There is continuous pressure on foreign priests. They are being threatened with expulsion from the country. There are also continuous threats on Catholic laymen who help the bishops. There is, basically, a hostile situation and we believe that the church is being deprived of its legitimate right to evangelize. We have clearly stated that we are not an ideological opposition; however, we demand freedom to evangelize.

[LA REPUBLICA] What activities were the priests who were expelled carrying out? What activities provoked the expulsions?

[Carballo] In the past 4 years, 17 priests have been expelled. Coincidentally, every time that the church raised its voice to defend the human rights of the Nicaraguans, priests were expelled. It was in February 1982 that the first expulsions took place, the reason for this was the church

had defended the human rights of the Miskito Indians. On another occasion the expulsions took place because the church defended the conscientious objector rights of the young. Other expulsions took place when the church proposed a dialogue, and finally, when it defended a priest whose home had been turned into his prison.

[LA REPUBLICA] Has the church freedom of action or is this being definitely restricted?

[Carballo] Catholics represent 80 percent of the Nicaraguan population. This means that the church is a real force in Nicaragua. In spite of legal limitations, the church, assuming the risks, has exercised its rights and this represents the hope that it will be respected.

[LA REPUBLICA] Can you still hold celebrations such as the one for the Most Holy Virgin on 8 December?

[Carballo] Yes, but the government has tried to either eliminate them or to substitute them with nonreligious celebrations. It has been the people who have asserted their rights in this regard. We say that freedom of religion in Nicaragua is, more than a gift from the government, a right that the people have asserted assuming the risks that this implies.

[LA REPUBLICA] Will the basis for the dialogue proposed by the bishops be expanded? Will a statement be made in this regard in the next few days?

[Carballo] The Episcopal Conference is studying the facts. The bishops maintain their position in favor of a valid pastoral line such as the dialogue, because it is evangelical. (This dialogue implies talking with all the sectors in conflict, including the rebels.)

[LA REPUBLICA] How powerful is the "Popular Church?" What have been its effects on Nicaragua?

[Carballo] I like to distinguish between the Popular Church, the Theology of Liberation, and ecclesiastical communities because they are three entities and must not be confused. The Popular Church is a very painful reality because its purpose is to divide the church and it is at the service of an ideology, of Marxism. It is composed of a minority sector that claims to represent the Nicaraguan people, and which on behalf of the people tries to discredit the bishops and uses its evangelical analyses to serve Marxism. The rank and file ecclesiastical communities represent a Latin American endeavor that does not act against the gospel whenever it remains in communion with the bishops.

Regarding the Theology of Liberation, the Vatican has issued guidelines noting that it must not be detoured toward Marxism, a fact that implies that there is acceptance. I do not believe that one should be completely closed to that theology.

[LA REPUBLICA] Is there the possibility of coexistence between the Nicaraguan Marxist regime and the church if freedom of action is permitted?

[Carballo] The church has had experiences in other countries. Here, of course, it is not the church only who has to state its opinion, but the people. If the people accept the model, I believe that the church has no objection to coexisting with any ideology. But the basic problem is not coexistence with the church but whether or not the Nicaraguan people will accept the model.

Father Bismark Carballo, who was born in Nicaragua, studied in Mexico, Colombia, and Brazil, and works very closely with Cardinal Obando y Bravo of Nicaragua.

/12913

CSO 3248/387

NICARAGUA

DROP IN RICE PRODUCTION REPORTED

30 Percent Loss

Managua LA PRENSA in Spanish 22 Mar 86 p 5

[Article: "Rats Affecting 30 Percent of Rice Crop"]

[Text] Private sector producers have told the Nicaraguan press that, according to a study made by a British technician of the ICI of Central America, following a study made of a farm in Malacatoya, between 20 and 30 percent of rice production has been affected by the voracity of rats in the paddies.

The study was commissioned by the Government, in view of the fact that rats are reducing rice as well as sugar cane production.

The growers of rice and sugar cane had, for several years, been petitioning the Sandinist Government for poisoned bait with which to combat the rat plague, but for lack of foreign exchange the plan for combating the rodent was never implemented.

The agricultural chemicals company ICI of Central America submitted a report to the agricultural and livestock development authorities, which states that rice production has suffered a loss of 20 to 30 percent.

Following this study, the mentioned company is putting together a pilot project to fight the rat plague over the next several years.

The rice producers are hopeful that this campaign which is to be waged by the Government will succeed in reducing the rat population in the fields.

Supply, Distribution Problems

Managua EL NUEVO DIARIO in Spanish 24 Mar 86 p 7

Several rice threshers in the 4th Region are standing idle owing to the drop in production of this basic grain during the 1984-85 farming period.

This was confirmed by our reporters in the course of a trip through the region, where it could be seen that only heavy-duty threshers like the Alfonso Zavala located in Nandaime were being operated normally.

Meanwhile, the threshers located along the Jinotepe-Nandaime highway are practically shut down, including the Arrocería del Sur.

Of the mentioned threshers, the only one that is working is that of Alvaro Leiva, where Mr Alejandro Matus, the owner of the rice, reported that the little that arrives from Inversiones Nicaraguenses S.A., which operates in the capital, is being threshed on a weekly basis.

"Here, on a daily basis, we make every effort to work the rice we receive to supply the 3rd and 4th Regions.

"Our contribution is clearly very small, because the last harvest was small," adds our interlocutor.

Rat Plague

In this regard, Mr Matus told us that the production slump in this basic grain during the 1984-85 farming period was attributable to the rat plague, which it had been impossible to control.

He added that the plague was so intensive that as the crop was being gathered by the harvesters in Malacatoya, you could see the rats scampering away in groups of threes and fours, and they were showing up dead even in the bags of unthreshed rice.

For this year's harvest, the producers are taking timely action to combat the plague, and it is hoped that they will not do too much damage to the plants so that planned goals can be met.

Labor Shortage

Referring again to the threshing of the rice, he said that this work is encountering difficulties because of a scarcity of labor.

"You can see that there are barely a couple of persons working here, and there are no helpers because they refuse to work if you don't pay them from 250 to 3,000 cordobas a day.

"Something like that is happening also in the rice-drying yards. You can't find workers because most of them prefer to be involved in other activities; above all, in 'bisne' [business].

"So much so that even though many times, when there is sufficient unthreshed rice, we would like to advance the work, but we cannot do it because of a lack of workers," added our interlocutor.

Up and Down

On the other hand, Matus explained that threshing activity goes up and down depending on the amount of unthreshed rice received. "For example," he said, "today we are finishing up what we received from Inversiones Nicaraguenses S.A., to whom we are very grateful, because they made possible the supplying of rice to the 4th Region and, above all, to Carazo.

"As for the coming week, we have nothing, and much less for the Holy Week, so that we will have to await the next harvest," he said.

Matus added that Mr Jose Maria Vado, head of supply at MICOIN in the 4th Region, had cooperated closely in the supplying of rice.

Javier Briceno, administrator of the thresher, said for his part that in reality Leiva's profitable activity has declined in recent years because of production shortfalls.

"In previous years," he said, "we used to work here all day, and we turned out 500 quintals of milled rice; and today, we barely put out 250 to 300 quintals a day."

Meanwhile, Carlos Barboza, a producer, confirmed that the shortage of rice throughout the country is owing to the production shortfall for the 1984-85 growing season.

"One of the things that most affected the situation was the rat plague, above all in Malacatoya, where we have some 400 manzanas of land planted with this basic product.

"We the Arroceros de Carazo S.A. are combating this plague, because last year it reduced our harvest by 40 percent.

"We produce 70 quintals of unthreshed rice per manzana; and if it weren't for the rats, at this time we would be producing 80 quintals per manzana," said our interviewee.

Referring to the new prices of rice, Barboza told us that they are low with respect to production costs.

The price of a quintal of milled rice today is 3,750 cordobas, whereas before, it was 1,900 cordobas; but transportation is very costly today, owing to the rise in oil prices. Threshing costs more and the workers are demanding higher wages.

To conclude, the producer said that contributing to the current rice shortage crisis is the fact that the Rivas and Atlantic Coast farmers are no longer producing.

Formerly, production from Rivas was expected at about this time, and there was no problem; but they have stopped producing because it was not a profitable business.

COARSA Responds

Viewing the problem from another angle, COARSA [Rice Producers Association] has practically maintained its normal distribution to the channels established by MICOIN, according to a statement yesterday by Eduardo Marin, executive secretary of ANAR [National Rice Association].

Responding to statements made by Guillermo Bendana, director of ENABAS, to the effect that rice distribution has not been made because of failure to meet quotas on the part of the private producers, Marin stated that a goodly percentage of the planned distribution for the past 2 months has been met by them.

The executive secretary of ANAR stated that the producers have even delivered part of their quota for the current month. "We collect and distribute the rice daily," the producer asserted.

Two Problems

To fully clarify the situation, Marin showed a distribution chart for all the regions of the country. The chart shows that of 56,550 quintals planned for the month of January, 55,904 quintals were actually distributed.

He acknowledged, however, that in February the producers were only able to distribute 48,130 quintals (85 percent of planned distribution), because of work stoppages owing to lack of replacement parts for one of the threshers and to transportation problems.

Marin explained that, for the current harvest, the producer members of ANAR had planted 9,166 manzanas, from which they estimated they would obtain 339,300 quintals of rice, which would be distributed within 6 months.

MICOIN Diverts

However, because of the recent rat plague, the harvest is expected to yield much less than had been estimated, Marin asserted.

On the other hand, he pointed out that, if in Managua the producers have not met their assigned quotas, it is because the 4th Region's MICOIN is diverting the rice to other cities. "The capital's producers," said the ANAR executive, "are sending the rice to the 4th Region threshers because there are no threshers here."

To illustrate, he pointed out that, during January and February, 5,000 quintals were not distributed in the 3d Region because they had been delivered to Jinotepe.

9238

CSO: 3248/338

NICARAGUA

BRIEFS

INSSBI PENSIONS--The press office of the headquarters of the Nicaraguan Institute of Social Security and Welfare (INSSBI) has announced that the INSSBI is considering a new revaluation of pensions for retired persons in view of price increases, which took effect beginning this week, for most goods and public services. It was reported that if the Ministry of Finance approves the new revaluation, it will be based on the INSSBI's available resources, which include the contributions of insured employers and employees in addition to the allocated state budget. At present, the INSSBI pays 358 million cordobas monthly to 51,000 retirees as pensions. The lowest pension paid is for laborers, which is a minimum of 4,000 cordobas or about \$4, the equivalent of a pension of 28 cordobas during the Somoza era. Since 1979 there have been 9 revaluations, the most recent of which was decreed in March of last year and paid retroactively in February of the same year. In this last revaluation, the minimum pension of recently retired teachers remained at 20,400 cordobas a month. The INSSBI paid two-thirds of the minimum salary in effect until last week, which benefits only retirees. [Managua LA PRENSA in Spanish 14 Mar 86 pp 1, 6] 11915

LABOR MINISTRY CHANGES--A series of internal changes is reportedly taking place in the Ministry of Labor to ease current socioeconomic conflicts and to find immediate and specific solutions for them through the placement of more effective managerial personnel. At least this is the view of Labor Ministry officials who, while revitalizing certain departments, are placing better qualified new personnel in posts requiring at least the presence of a professional. According to reports, the first internal changes included the appointment of Dr. Carlos Castillo Fletes as new departmental inspector of labor, replacing Angel Reyes, who became assistant of another office. Dr. Carlos Carrillo Navarro, formerly internal departmental inspector, has been appointed assistant departmental inspector of labor. The reports also state that some officials of the agricultural, construction, service and industry sectors of the Departmental Inspectorate will be removed to make room for professional and specialized personnel. The reports were announced by trade union leaders, who were notified by some Labor Ministry officials involved in unresolved disputes. It was also reported that an inspection program will be developed in construction plants in order to make revisions in wage scales, production incentives, labor standards and compliance by companies with the Labor Code. [Managua LA PRENSA in Spanish 11 Mar 86 p 6] 11915

15 May 1986

PRESS OFFICES TO CLOSE--The presidency of the republic has ordered that almost all press offices of ministries and state institutions be closed. Only the press offices of the Health, Interior Trade, and the Agricultural-Livestock Development ministries as well as the Nicaraguan Water and Sewage Institute will continue functioning. The press offices of the Nicaraguan Institute of Social Security and Education will begin to close this week and those of the remaining ministries and institutes are expected to close during the course of this month. The newsmen who will be left without work will work for the government-run stations in the country's departments. [Text] [Managua LA PRENSA in Spanish 12-13 Apr 86 p 1

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